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POPULISTS BADLY ROUTED

VOTERS HAVE TAKEN THEM SERIOUSLY AT LAST.

They Have Been Defeated in Most of Their Strongholds—Gov. Waite of Colorado Says the Women Lost Him the State—He Sees Nothing Now but a "Peaceful Revolution"—Kansas Lost and Jerry Simpson Defeated.

The result of the election has been a sore disappointment to the Populists. It seems that the voters have taken their crazy schemes seriously at last and have voted them out of office in most of their strongholds.

Gov. Waite of Colorado is downhearted, and sees only a "peaceful revolution"—whatever that may be—in prospect. He says the women were the cause of it all.

In Kansas, also, the Populists are weary. Nowhere did the people rally as expected to the support of the People's ticket.

GOV. WAITE IS DISCOURAGED.

He Attributes His Crushing Defeat to the Women Voters.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—Returns almost complete place McIntyre's (Rep.) majority for Governor at 20,040. There will be a Republican majority of 17 on joint ballot in the Legislature, insuring the return of Senator E. O. Wolcott.

In an interview to-day Gov. Waite said regarding the result:

"The woman vote was all against me. Our strength was in the mining districts, and in those districts women are very scarce. Their influence was principally in the cities, which so unalterably opposed me. I believe that is why their vote went so largely against the Populists. The women must be educated up to think for themselves, and not be controlled by money power, as are the men."

"Do you think the Populists will ever be able to regain power?"

"I believe they will, but it may be some time. I do not know exactly how it will be done. I think we will have to do it right over their heads, however. I advocate this being done in a peaceful manner, if possible, a peaceful revolution.

"Of course, I believe the ballot is the proper method to be employed, but this has not proved efficacious in this State."

Every candidate on the State Congressional ticket has been elected by large majorities. The most enthusiastic Republican hardly expected such a decisive victory. In the Cripple Creek district, which was considered a Populist stronghold because of the Governor's action in the Bull Hill affair, the Republicans claim a plurality.

A great deal of the credit for the victory is due to the women. They have done themselves and Colorado credit. At the first opportunity they have shown in the most emphatic manner that they are in favor of good government, and that they are going to be a power for good in the body politic.

BREIDENTHAL GIVES UP KANSAS.

The Populists Lose Everything, Including Jerry Simpson.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District claim the defeat of Jerry Simpson by from 1,500 to 2,000.

Chairman Bredenthal of the People's Party State Central Committee concedes the election of the entire Republican State ticket and six of the eight Congressmen.

He also concedes that the Republicans have elected a majority of the Legislature, which will elect a Senator.

The total vote is 220,000. The accurate returns will not be known for several days. The Republican State ticket has polled 146,000, the Populists 114,000, Democrats 24,000, and Prohibitionists 6,000.

The Republicans have elected Congressmen as follows: At Large—R. W. Blue; First District—Case Broderick; Second District—O. L. Miller; Third District—S. S. Kirkpatrick; Fourth District—Charles Curtis; Fifth District—W. A. Calderhead; Seventh District—Chester I. Long. The Populists have re-elected William Banker in the Sixth by a majority of 500.

The Republicans have elected 91 members of the Legislature, which gives them a majority on joint ballot of 47 over both Populists and Democrats.

Returns from the vote on woman suffrage are principally from the cities and towns. As far as heard from the majority against it is very large, although the suffragists still have hopes.

TILLMAN MAY BE SENATOR.

The South Carolina Legislature Will Be Strongly in His Favor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—Late returns from this State show that the total vote was a little over 60,000. Evans, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 20,000 majority, over Pope, the independent candidate.

The Constitutional Convention was decided upon by a majority of 3,000.

Pope charges his defeat to fraud, but has not decided what steps he will take in the matter, if any.

The Alliance Democratic candidates for Congress in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts are reported elected. Elliott, Dem.) is apparently elected in the First District, but his seat will be contested by C. M. Murray, colored, Republican, the sitting member, as this district has a large colored population.

In the Fourth District, Melton, (Rep.,) will contest the election of Wilson, (Alliance-Dem.) In the Seventh, Johnson, (Rep.,) will probably contest the seat of Stokes, (Alliance-Dem.)

The Legislature is overwhelmingly for Tillman, and will elect him to the United States Senate.

ONE POPULIST WINS IN ALABAMA.

The Party Claims Another Representative—A Senatorship Trouble.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—The Populist have elected one Congressman—M. W. Howard, author of "If Christ Came to Congress"—in the Seventh District.

Cobb, the Democratic candidate in the Fifth District, is elected, as also is Underwood, in the Ninth.

The People's Tribune, the State Populist-Republican organ, claims that W. F. Aldrich, in the Fourth District, has been elected by the Populists. It also says that A. T. Goodwyn and T. H. Aldrich, Populist candidates in the Fifth and Ninth Districts, will contest the elections.

The Kolbites say they will organize their separate State Legislature Nov. 13, elect a Senator and have him contest with Morgan, whom the regular Legislature is going to send. There is much trouble ahead in this State.

Beaten in Both Dakotas.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 7.—The Republicans have carried almost every county in the State, and win on Governor by 12,000. Congressman Johnson has 5,000 more than Muir, (Pop.,) and Populists and Democrats combined only get twenty-two members of the Legislature.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 7.—Sheldon (Rep.) is elected Governor by not less than 10,000 plurality. Both Republican candidates for Congress are elected, and the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

Mormons Vote for a Populist.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 7.—Returns from the Territory show strong Republican gains, though the Democrats claim the election of Herndon for Delegate to Congress by a good plurality. O'Neill, (Pop.,) has developed unexpected strength. Phoenix is Republican by 100 plurality.

The Mormons appear to have generally voted for a Populist at the head of their ticket.

Jones, (Silver,) for Governor, leads Cleveland, (Rep.;) Newlands, (Silver,) for Congress, leads Bartine, (Rep.) Silver party candidates undoubtedly carry the Territory.

Populist Ballots Few in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7.—Arkansas voted for six Congressmen, and a very light vote was polled. The Democratic candidates were opposed by Republicans in three districts and by a Populist in one.

John H. Cherry, the Populist candidate in the Fourth District, polled less than 200 votes. He received 68 in this city.

W. L. Terry's majority in this district over P. Taleigh (Rep.) will not exceed 4,000. The other districts the Democratic nominees carry by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000.

Close Work in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 7.—Newlands, (Silverite,) for Congress, is elected by 4,500. Cleveland, (Rep.,) for Governor, carried Washoe, Ormsby, and Storey Counties by 300. Neither Silverites nor Republicans concede the State. There is probably not 300 votes difference either way. No news from other counties. The legislative winners include about an equal proportion of Populists and Republicans.

Close Populist Vote in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 7.—Bailey, (Pop.,) in the Fourth Congressional District, developed unexpected strength, and thoroughly alarmed Congressman Ogden. Bailey has undoubtedly carried Winn, Vernon, Nachitoches, Sabine, Grant, and Red River, six out of the thirteen parishes composing the district. That is the heaviest Populist vote ever recorded in Louisiana.

Balance of Power with Populists.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 7.—Returns from the major portion of the Territory make it positive that Flynn (Rep.) for delegate to Congress, will have fully 5,000 majority.

The Territorial Legislature will be close, with the balance of power in the hands of the Populists.

Coxey Among the Stay-at-Homes.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Gen. Coxey learned this morning that the people of his district had denied emphatically his request to be sent to Congress. The people of this section of the country have little use for statesmen of the Populistic stripe. Coxey believed last night that he had been defeated. He knows it now.

Populists Gain in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—Late returns show that all the Democratic Congressman have been elected. Denny, in the Sixth District, was given the closest run by Hawthorn. The Populists have made wonderful gains over the last election.

Populist Will Contest in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—J. W. Maddox (Dem.) is elected in the Seventh Congressional District. W. N. Felton (Pop.) will contest it.

Carter Tate (Dem.) is re-elected overwhelmingly in the Ninth District.

Holcomb May Win in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—Late returns, including Lancaster and Gage Counties, the Republican strongholds, give Holcomb (Pop.-Dem.) 600 plurality over Majors, (Rep.) Returns coming in continue to swell this plurality.

Delaware Republican by 1,200.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—The majority in the State for the Republican candidates for Governor and Congressman is 1,200. The Legislature will stand: Senate, 5 Democrats and 4 Republicans; House, 21 Republicans and 7 Democrats—a Republican majority of 13 on joint ballot. That saves to the Republicans the United States Senator.

All One Way in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—The landslide in Wisconsin is almost complete in favor of the Republicans. Instead of seven or eight Congressmen, the Republicans undoubtedly have the entire number from the State. This district has been in doubt all day, but the returns now show that Sauerhering has carried it by 375 majority.

Republican Senators from Montana.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 7.—The entire eleven Republican candidates for the Legislature are elected. This insures the Legislature Republican by at least twelve, and the two United States Senators will therefore be Republican. Hartman (Rep.) for Congress probably will have a plurality of 2,300.

One Texas Congressman Republican.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 7.—In the Twelfth Congressional District Noonan (Rep.) has a majority over Houston, (Dem.) All the other districts go Democratic.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Peixoto Has No Intention of Setting Himself Up As Dictator.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Minister Mendonça denies emphatically the reports from Rio Janeiro that President Peixoto purposes setting himself up as Dictator of the republic, and will for that reason refuse to surrender the reins of office into the hands of the newly-elected President, Mr. Moraes, on the 15th inst. If President Peixoto, Senhor Mendonça says, had any intention of playing the rôle of Dictator he would not have consented to the elections, and would not have raised the state of siege throughout the republic in order that every citizen might have a chance to cast his ballot. Moreover, Senhor Mendonça continued, the arrangements for the festivities in connection with Moraes's induction into the Presidency are now in course of preparation, and the new President will be formally inaugurated one week from to-morrow.

Peixoto has promised the new Chief Magistrate of the republic his loyal support during the latter's administration. The confidence of the Brazilian Congress in Peixoto is shown by the recent vote of thanks tendered to him by the lower house, which was opposed by but 12 members out of the 130 in attendance. It is to-be expected, Senhor Mendonça says, that the military element of Brazil, which has controlled the Presidency during the five years succeeding the deportation of Dom Pedro, will dislike to see the reins of authority pass into the hands of a civilian. This element, however, will not attempt any overt act as a result of its dissatisfaction. Peixoto, who was the ranking member of the four Field Marshals of the Brazilian Army before his accession to the Presidency, will resume his place in the army as Commander in Chief.

The reported troubles between the military and the police in Rio, Senhor Mendonça says, are greatly exaggerated. Matters are tranquil in Rio, as in all of the principal capitals of the republic, but every local disturbance, no matter how trifling, is distorted by the enemies of Brazil for selfish and political reasons.

"The Stafford," Baltimore's elegant new fireproof hotel, opened Nov. 5. James P. A. O'Connor, Mgr.—Adv.

GREATER NEW-YORK IN DOUBT

THE CITY VOTE IS FOR IT AND BROOKLYN IS UNCERTAIN.

The City of Churches' Figures Held Back, It Is Said, by Politicians Who Want to Keep Their Power—Long Island City Gives a Majority of 2,376, and All Richmond County Is Willing to Join the City.

It is almost as uncertain to-day as it was before election whether there will be a Greater New-York by consolidation at present.

That New-Yorkers appreciate the advantages that are to be obtained by the acquisition of the large and valuable territory, with its great population and its future possibilities, that is included within the limits which it was thought were to extend the boundaries of the city, is shown by the manner in which they voted to make it a part of their city, if it was willing to become such.

The returns from this city upon consolidation have come in very slowly, and from but few districts, and yet they show so far that 52,221 persons voted for consolidation, and 34,877 against it. If the districts not yet heard from show as well as those from which the returns have been received, the majority for consolidation in this city will be from 35,000 to 40,000.

The increase in area and population that New-York will acquire if consolidation becomes a fact will become evident by a glance at the following table, in which the population of the various places is that of the census enumeration of 1890:

Place.	Area in square miles.	Population.
New-York City	38.85	1,801,739
Brooklyn	28.99	957,958
Flatbush	5.69	12,625
Flatlands	12.79	4,284
Gravesend	10.96	8,418
New-Utrecht	7.96	9,129
Richmond County	57.19	53,452
Westchester	15.50	10,029
*Part of the town of East Chester	1.94	4,612
*Part of the town of Pelham	2.83	3,541
Flushing	29.65	19,803
*Part of the town of Hempstead	17.86	17,756
Jamaica	33.50	14,441
Long Island City	7.14	30,506
Newtown	21.32	17,549
Jamaica Bay	25.68	
Total	317.77	2,965,792

By this table it will be seen that the area of the city will be increased from 38.85 square miles to 317.77 square miles. New-York's population has increased from 1,801,739 in 1890 to 1,981,000 in 1894, to which, if the population of the territory desired to be annexed is added, with its natural increase from 1890 to 1894, the population of New-York will exceed 3,200,000. If Greater New-York becomes an established fact, it will be in a position to increase in value and population to rank with the greatest city in the world within a few years. Its increase will be greater than that of any of the cities of the Old World, as it will have facilities for developing its wealth such as no other city now commands.

Reaching, as it will, from Yonkers on the north to the Raritan River on the south, from there along the ocean front and across the lower bay to Ocean Point and Woodsburg, in Queens County, thence northwesterly across Queens County to Great Neck and the Long Island Sound, and thence across the Sound and around Pelham Manor to the southerly line of Yonkers, it will embrace a section of the country that is destined to become the most valuable on this continent.

It will include within its limits a water front such as no city in the world has or can by any possibility ever obtain. It will have land for manufacturing interests, with cheap homes for employes far from the tenement districts, that will develop a stronger, healthier, and more industrious manhood than it is possible to develop in the closely-packed sections of the city where cheap homes only are now obtainable. The many obvious advantages that New-York will derive from the annexation of this territory were undoubtedly recognized by her voters.

The advantages that she will derive will be fully offset by those that she will confer upon those whom she accepts as her citizens under the consolidation plan.

These advantages have been shown by the whole press of this city for weeks back, and there is no doubt but that the plan would now be declared a success were it not for the machinations of the Brooklyn politicians, who have used their political power and personal influence to defeat it.

They have not yet accomplished their purpose, but they will use every effort to do so, and it will behoove the friends of consolidation in Brooklyn to keep a watchful eye upon them.

The vote, as announced in Brooklyn, upon consolidation, stood last night at 5 o'clock with a majority of 197 against it, with 63 districts from which no returns had yet been made. The returns from those districts, it was openly declared, were held back for improper purposes by the enemies of consolidation.

Long Island City voted in favor of consolidation by a majority of 2,376.

Richmond County, comprising the whole of Staten Island, voted in favor of consolidation. The townships in Queens County that are to be included in the Greater New-York have not been heard from yet, but all indications point to their sanctioning the consolidation and taking their places within the city.

The towns in Westchester County within the district to be annexed voted both for and against it. The town of Westchester gave 2 majority against consolidation, and Mount Vernon 709 against it, while East Chester gave 144 in favor of it and Pelham 129 in its favor.

When the returns from Brooklyn are all in and properly counted there is little doubt that the Greater New-York will exist, subject only to the delay incident to obtaining a proper charter under which to conduct its affairs in its newly-acquired territory.

BROOKLYN FIGURES INCOMPLETE.

A Majority of 197 Against Consolidation May Be Cleared Away.

The fate of the consolidation question in Brooklyn is not yet positively known, and an official count will probably be required to determine it.

Appearances indicate that it has been carried in the affirmative by a small majority. According to the figures obtainable yesterday at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, the total vote, with 63 districts missing, stood: For consolidation, 59,290; against consolidation, 59,487. This gives to the opponents of the Great New-York a majority of 197.

It is believed that when the missing districts are heard from, it will be found that this majority in opposition will be entirely wiped out, and the preponderance of ballots changed to the other side.

For a reason which has not been divulged the returns on the consolidation question have been unnecessarily delayed, and this has given rise to a suspicion that the Kings County officials have not dealt fairly with them. It is well known that consolidation means to many office holders, now enjoying salaries from the city, the loss of their positions, and it is only natural, perhaps, that they should desire to have the vote recorded as against such a change. Their excuse for not furnishing complete returns yesterday was that they were delayed, but it is a significant fact that the missing districts are in those wards of the city where consolidation is most favored, while returns for those wards which gave good majorities against consolidation are complete. This coincidence may not be altogether accidental.

At the offices of the Consolidation League, in Court Street, the opinion prevailed that the result for which the league has fought so persistently has been reached. Secretary Sanders Shanks was quite certain that consolidation had carried the day.

"We will probably have to wait," he said, "for an official count, but I don't think there is much doubt of our success."

It is worthy of remark that the Second Ward voted heavily against consolidation. This ward numbers among its residents many office holders who would be seriously affected by the annexation scheme, and they used their best endeavors, with results satisfactory to themselves, to defeat it. In other wards in which large building interests are at stake, and in which the most impartial property owners and taxpayers live, the vote was strong for consolidation.

New-Utrecht, which is now the Thirtieth Ward, gave two-thirds of its vote for consolidation.

No returns were obtainable after 5 P. M. yesterday, at which hour the accountants went home and locked up the figures. They announced that the complete result would not be known until this afternoon.

The following table shows the vote by wards, as far as it has been possible to obtain it:

Ward.	For.	Against.
1	1849	1548
2	345	627
3	1101	1503
4	921	1020
5	673	1691
6	1860	2384
7	2791	3182
8	1731	1560
9	2901	2801
10	2032	2644
11	1124	1816
12	614	1363
13	1712	1717
14	794	1655
15	1326	2348
16	1397	2285
17	3228	2331
18	829	1057
19	2381	2114
20	2209	2079
21	3430	3613
22	3501	2535
23	5880	4194
24	1329	1027
25	3246	2212
26	2002	1228
27	1447	1908
28	3118	2316
29	1155	805
30	1157	623
31	579	595
Flatlands	958	708
Total	59290	59487

Majority against consolidation, 197, with 63 districts missing.

AS MR. HARRISON SEES IT.

He Says the Democratic Party Has Been Repudiated Forever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—Ex-President Harrison thus expresses himself regarding the election yesterday:

"It is the most extraordinary political revolution the country has ever witnessed. Wherever there was a free ballot the vote of confidence given in 1892 to the Democratic Party (if one was given) has been recalled and a vote of final repudiation substituted.

"The incoherence of the Democratic Party was revealed the moment power was given to it to deal with national affairs. The insincerity of its platform-makers was expressed when 'be it enacted' took the place of 'be it resolved.' For thirty years party expediency had been substituted by its leaders for party principles, and expediency had as many faces as there were Congressional districts. Every eccentric cross-current of popular prejudice was followed as if it were the Gulf Stream.

"No position was too wild or violent for a Democratic mount. Classes were created and inflamed to outbreak and disorder. In one State a debauched currency and in another a socialism that was near to anarchy were given a bed. Property, especially mills and factories, was invested and assaulted in one section, and in another trusts were secretly coddled.

"The old Democratic doctrine that favored the levying of customs duties to the limit of an adequate revenue was abandoned. A deficiency, to be made good by bond issues or internal taxes, was preferred to the 'incidental protection' that adequate customs duties would give. The silver question was dealt with in the most vacillating and irresponsible manner. Mr. Cleveland described the situation perfectly when he said to Mr. Wilson, 'They (the Democracy) are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the Government.'

"A vast majority of our people believe in a protective tariff—never so many and never so strongly as now. They differ as to rates and schedules, but not as to the principle. They believe in reciprocity as the first method of getting foreign markets. They believe in a progressive and American foreign policy. The workingmen voted their prejudices in 1892; this year they voted their patriotism and their love of home. The enormous falling off in the Democratic vote everywhere is no less emphatic in its meaning than the majorities.

"The great victory secured by the reformers in New-York City ought to have been mentioned in the Thanksgiving proclamation—perhaps it would if it had come earlier. It gives the assurance so much needed that there is an adequate recuperative power in the most ring-ridden communities; that popular government is equal to its severest test—the control of great cities.

"The lesson is, 'Trust the people.' The duty—Exercise the offices they have confided to us with the highest fidelity and patriotism. About Indiana? Well, language fails me. I am proud of her."

HIS FIGHTING DAYS ARE OVER.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard Will Be Placed on the Retired List To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Orders will be issued to-morrow placing Major-Gen. Oliver O. Howard on the retired list of the United States Army.

Gen. Howard was born in Maine Nov. 8, 1830, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State.

Among the battles in which he was engaged in the rebellion were Bull Run, Fair Oaks, where he was twice severely wounded and lost his right arm; Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta.

From 1872 to 1881 he was almost continuously fighting Indians, and since Dec. 12, 1888, he was in command of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the Coast.

Gen. Howard, whose headquarters have been on Governors Island, has commanded the Department of the Atlantic for the last six years. He came to this port from the Department of the Platte, to which duty he was assigned in July, 1882. There will be no formal ceremony to mark his retirement from active service.

Rather Shoot than Pay.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—John F. O'Malley, a State Senator, who was defeated for re-election, was drinking this morning with two companions in a saloon on North Clark Street, when the bartender, Nicholas Varles, entered the private room to collect for drink. O'Malley took this for an insult, and fired a bullet through Varles's arm. Charles Shepard, the driver of the cab in which the Senator was taken home, was shot through the knee and hand by O'Malley because payment of the fare was asked.

A Compliment from Brazil.

Messrs. Flint & Co. have received instructions from Brazil to have one of the passenger locomotives which they are now having built for the Government of Brazil called Admiral Benham. This is a delicate compliment and expression of friendship from Brazil, all the more gracious as it is unsolicited.

MR. FAULKNER ON THE RESULT

THE VOTERS HAVE NOT FORSAKEN THEIR PRINCIPLES, HE SAYS.

The "Landslide" Is a Type of Misfortunes That Often Befall Majority Parties—The Democracy Will Be as Strong in 1896 as It Was in 1892—Mr. Faulkner Says that Richard Croker Foretold What Has Happened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—This has been an unhappy day for Democrats in Washington. The bad news which disturbed their dreams last night has been supplemented since morning by so many announcements of increased Republican gains that they are now prepared for anything in the shape of party reverses. As a rule, they have gone about to-day with long faces, plainly indicating by their manner that they appreciate the crushing defeat which the party throughout the country has sustained. The gloom which hung over the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee last night was partially dissipated to-day when Chairman Faulkner resumed his old place and began to take stock of the situation.

Mr. Faulkner about 3 o'clock received a telegram from W. C. Owens of Kentucky, who defeated W. C. P. Breckinridge for the Congressional nomination in the Ashland district, saying that he had been elected by 100 plurality.

"That does me good," said Mr. Faulkner. "After the gallant fight he made, it would have been a pity had Owens been defeated."

This and one or two other telegrams relating to the landslide served to ease Mr. Faulkner's mind somewhat, and late in the afternoon he consented to talk about the election.

He said that, while he did not care to go into a discussion of the causes leading to the Republican victory, he thought it proper to say that the evidences of apparent popular approval in the election of so large a majority of Republicans to the control of the House did not indicate a change by voters of their political principles.

"The history of politics will show," said Mr. Faulkner, "that every landslide is the result of dissatisfaction, discontent, and want of confidence of the members of the majority party, whose action produces the result that surprises and astonishes the people—not by voting the opposite ticket, but simply by remaining from the polls. The results of this election, when ascertained, will, I am sure, verify this conclusion. We have as many voters in the country as we had in 1892 who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party, but the recent business paralysis, financial stringency, economic legislation—the benefits of which have not been developed—party dissensions, criminations, and recriminations, have resulted in such apathy as to cause the stay-at-home vote to produce the surprising result of yesterday. That is my honest judgment.

"If we hope for success in 1896 we should maintain with fearlessness and determination the attitude we assumed in 1892; let personal and party bickerings of the past bury their dead, and unite in an earnest effort to harmonize those differences which have so seriously affected our organization."

New-Yorkers will be interested in the statement of the Senator that there was only one man who indicated to him that a landslide like that of yesterday was possible. That man was Richard Croker.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Faulkner, "Mr. Croker was present at a meeting of the committee in New-York. He then declared that, no matter how much we fought or how well, the Republicans would sweep the country. Hill would be beaten, he asserted, New-York City would be lost, and the whole country would go the same way. I asked him how he, who said he was out of politics, could find reasons upon which to base such an opinion.

"'Oh,' he explained, with a wave of his hand toward the gentlemen in question, 'when I want to find out what the political sentiment is I don't ask Martin or Gilroy or the leaders. I get on street cars and go down the street and talk with the men who have votes and who don't know who I am, and find out that way the real drift.'"

Although efforts have been made to-day to ascertain how the President regards the result in New-York and elsewhere, no word has come from him. He remained at his country seat all day, employed, it was said, in considering applications for clemency in the cases of United States prisoners in different sections of the country. None of the Cabinet officers was willing to discuss election matters. It is noticeable that Democrats who regret the defeat of Hill show their pleasure over the crushing blow administered to Tammany, and express the opinion that great benefits will accrue to New-York City through the downfall of that corrupt organization.

Robert G. Dillman's Funeral.

Funeral services over the body of Robert G. Dillman, the young militiaman of the Fourteenth Regiment who was accidentally killed by his brother, Sergt. Frederick Dillman, in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last Friday, were held yesterday afternoon in his home, 204 South Fifth Street. The Rev. J. O. Wilson, Chaplain of the regiment, officiated. Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. Harding commanding, of which young Dillman was a member, escorted the remains to Greenwood and fired a salute over the grave.

Changes in the Battle Monument.

WEST POINT, Nov. 7.—The shields which capped the large highly-polished stone balls surrounding the new Battle Monument have been removed. The committee decided that they were unnecessary and spoiled the general effect of the highly-polished granite. Many of the copper wreaths surrounding the base have also been removed, and the plates containing the private soldiers' names have been taken away and will be replaced with much smaller ones.

Local Results in Richmond.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 7.—John L. Dailey (Rep.) was elected yesterday Sheriff of Richmond County, receiving 5,341 votes to 3,871 for Benjamin J. Bodine, (Dem.) James Wheeler (Rep.) was elected County Treasurer by a plurality of 1,028 over Matthew S. Tully, (Dem.)

Condensed Cablegrams.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Prince Hohenlohe presided at the Prussian Cabinet meeting to-day. Freiherr von Wilamowitz, Governor of Posen, has declined to succeed Herr von Heyden as Minister of Agriculture. A hitch has also occurred in regard to Dr. Koch's succession to Dr. von Schelling as Minister of Justice.

London, Nov. 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that negotiations proceed in London for a Mexican 6 per cent. sterling loan of £2,500,000, to be issued to the public at 67½.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Germany, through Emperor William, replying to President Dole's official notification, has acknowledged the Republic of Hawaii.

Rome, Nov. 7.—Deputy Prampolini, who was connected with the dissolved Socialist League, has been banished from Italy for three months.

Rome, Nov. 7.—Wayne MacVeagh, the United States Ambassador to Italy, has lodged his family in the magnificent palace of Prince Piombino.

CLOAKMAKERS ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

The Reserves Called Out for a Riot at Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Factory.

There was a small riot in front of Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s cloakmaking factory at 152 and 154 Grand Street last evening. Five hundred striking cloakmakers surrounded the factory as the non-union employes were leaving, a little before 7 o'clock. Many of the employes were seriously injured.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. have resisted the attempts of the strikers to close their factory, and have had a great deal of trouble in consequence. Early yesterday morning the front of the factory was the scene of a fight.

A number of strikers appeared as the girls were going to work and attempted to prevent them entering the building. A stout woman in a plush sack planted herself in the doorway and kept them out while her companions mobbed the non-union girls who wanted to go to work. The disturbance was quelled, but two policemen were placed on guard at the factory door.

As more of the strikers assembled, the guard of police was increased to five men. The crowd of strikers assembled in front of the building had increased until it numbered 500 persons.

There are 100 women and girls employed in the factory, and as soon as they attempted to leave the building under the protection of the police they were set upon by the mob. The five policemen were tossed about in the crowd like chips in a gale. A telephone message was sent to the Mulberry Street Station for the reserves, but for some time there was no response, and at length a messenger was sent to the station on a run.

Acting Capt. Groo at once assembled fifteen officers and started for the factory. They arrived on the double quick, and plunged at once into the crowd.

For some time the strikers held their own. Women were the worst fighters, and seriously attacked the police, scratching and kicking.

The police did not win for an hour. When an officer attempted to arrest one of the women she would catch up a baby and thrust it into the officer's arms.

When all was over the street and factory stairway were thickly strewn with shreds of torn dresses, bonnets, and handfuls of hair. Many of the non-union women who had first attempted to pass through the mob had their clothes literally torn off.

The police arrested ten persons, who are locked up in the Mulberry Street Station, charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

Mary Schumann of 107 Orchard Street is charged with slapping Policeman Sullivan in the face and tearing his hair. She had a baby in her arms, and threw it at the officer when he reached out his hand to arrest her.

Gussie Cohen threw herself on the pavement and kicked and fought until a push-cart was obtained, into which she was thrown and removed to the police station. Barrett Corshitzky of 22 East Broadway attempted to rescue the girl, and is in custody, charged with interfering with policemen in the execution of their duty.

Carminini Vindita of 215 Mott Street was seriously clubbed about the head with a cane by Paul Salvio of 204 Hester Street, who is locked up.

FIVE KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Trains Meet on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—A disastrous collision between a passenger and a freight train, resulting in the loss of six lives, occurred at Rosen Steel Siding, 103 miles east of Pittsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 5:40 o'clock this evening.

The killed are Engineer Henry Bush of the passenger train; his fireman, McCarthy; Engineer Browning of the freight train; Brakeman Manning of the freight train, and two mail clerks, names not known.

J. L. Pierce and J. G. De Grains, mail clerks, are injured.

The trains wrecked were the Chicago Express No. 5, west bound, and the first section of east-bound Train No. 64, a fast stock train. The freight train had a time order to reach Pine Grove against the passenger train. Engineer Bush disregarded this order, and this caused the accident.

HIGH OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO JAIL.

Consolidated Road Men Punished for Inciting Men to Riot.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 7.—In the Superior Court this morning John C. Sanborn, Superintendent of the Plymouth Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Christopher T. Bailey, a railroad policeman, were each sentenced to four months in the House of Correction, and Angus L. Frazer, foreman of the Old Colony Railroad blacksmith's shop; Emery H. Bryant, roadmaster, and John Bolen, section foreman, were sentenced to two months each in the House of Correction for inciting and being implicated in the Abington riot in August, 1893.

The defendants, acting in the interest of the railroad corporations, attempted to prevent workingmen employed by the electric railway from laying tracks across the Old Colony Road.

Mr. Crosby Buys Grasmere.

Grasmere, near Rhinebeck, the seat of the late Lewis Howard Livingston, has been sold by Frothingham & Timson to Ernest HowardCrosby. It consists of upward of 800 acres, and had been in the Livingston family since it was granted to them by Queen Anne, under Letters Patent June 25, 1703. It adjoins Ellerslie, the seat of Vice Presiden Morton, which it resembles in size, character, and conformation of the land. The property contains a great deal of fine old timber, principally oak and chestnut, in avenues, detached groups, and single trees. In the neighborhood are the seats of J. J. Astor, Ogden Mills, W. B. Dinsmore, Douglas Merritt, and Archibald Rogers.

What English Papers Say.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In commenting on the elections in the United States, London papers say:

Daily News—"The Republicans have come into power on the strength of the discontent felt at the disuse of the Democratic Party's opportunities. The Democrats dallied with their chances, and public opinion turned, in a tumult, against them. Civilization everywhere will welcome the overthrow of Tammany Hall."

Daily Graphic—"The Daily Graphic does not regard the results of the election as indicating the re-conversion of the country to McKinleyism. The truth is, the Democrats have done nothing during their term of office, substituting the unpatriotic rivalry of politicians for the fulfillment of pledges and the realization of great principles."

Disabled in Mid-Ocean.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The British steamer Victoria, Capt. Blakey, which arrived at Dunkirk yesterday from New-York, reports that on Oct. 26, in latitude 44° north, longitude 45° west, she met the British steamer Mayfield in a disabled condition, having lost her screw. The Victoria towed the Mayfield 375 miles. They parted in a hurricane on Oct. 28. The Victoria's bridge rail, chart house, &c., were damaged in the hurricane. The Mayfield was lost sight of after the parting. She sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on Oct. 12, for Liverpool.

The Spree Proceeding Under Sail.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The German steamer Spree, Capt. Meisel, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, which passed the Scilly Islands at 8 P. M. to-day, signaled that her crank is broken. She was sailing at the rate of eleven miles an hour.

Mr. Strong's Three-Year Term.

Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Deane said yesterday there could be no doubt that under the new Constitution Mr. Strong was chosen Mayor for three years. The same opinion applies to the Board of Aldermen.

Columbia Bicycles, $100 in 1895. Better quality than ever. Unequaled, unapproached.—Adv.

TAMMANY MUST BE SWEPT OUT

STEPS NOW NECESSARY ON THE PART OF LAWMAKERS.

THOROUGH LEGISLATION IS DEMANDED.

Full Powers Should Be Vested in the Reform Mayor.

GRASP OF THE TIGER ON OFFICE

To Rid the City of the Horde and Secure Officials in Sympathy with the Head of the New Administration a Step That Is Agreed Upon as Imperative—Whether This Is to be Done by Means of a New Charter, a Single Law, or Amended Enactments Is a Question—What Col. Strong, William B. Hornblower, Gen. Horace Porter, and William Brookfield Say on the Subject.

"Radical legislation must be enacted in Albany or the election of William L. Strong on the reform ticket will amount to but little. The horde of Tammany men now holding positions in the Municipal Government must not be allowed to infest public office. They must be driven out, or Mayor Strong will be powerless."

These sentiments were expressed by many well-known men to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. The defeat of the Tammany ticket on election day was only the beginning of the purifying process. To the Legislature they looked for authority by which the new Mayor may wipe out every vestige of the corrupt gang against which the people spoke on Tuesday.

Tammany, defeated in its struggle for the head of the City Government, still holds the places in which corruption has been rankest. It holds all the departments. In every branch are men born and bred as Tammany followers, inhaling the spirit of that organization with every breath, and ready now, as they always have been, to prostitute the positions to the prosperity of the Wigwam. About the Mayor's office they stand in the City Hall, like a hedge, thickly and firmly rooted, and ready to resist every attempt for principles of government, other than their own base kind, to advance.

Many, if not most, of these sons of Tammany are serving terms which will not have expired when Mayor Strong's term has ended, under the present order of things. How to get rid of them and secure officials who are in sympathy with the head of the administration, to say nothing of giving to the people a class of officers who have no criminal records, is one of the questions which friends of the reform ticket were discussing yesterday.

There was but one expression of opinion as to the

The Legislature may do this by a single new enactment, it may amend the Consolidation act, or it may repeal the entire act."

Mr. Hornblower called attention to the method of procedure in securing special legislation affecting cities under the new Constitution. The home-rule section of that provides that when a bill of this class is introduced into the Legislature a copy of it shall be sent to the Mayor of the city affected. He is given fifteen days in which to approve of its passage, although, if he does not approve of it at the end of that time, it may be passed nevertheless.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Committee of Seventy was emphatic in his declarations that the Legislature must take such action as will confer on the Mayor the full power of appointing men who are in sympathy with his administration.

"There must be laws passed," he said, "which will allow the Mayor to clean out the whole nest of Tammany officials who are holding positions in the City Government.

"There must be a clean sweep of Commissioners and Police Justices or the reform which began with the voting yesterday will not be completed.

"I shall use my influence as emphatically as I can to bring about such action by the Legislature."

"What form should the legislative enactment take?"

"I have not considered that. I would not care to say just what form of statute would be wisest. I have not examined that phase of the subject. Possibly a single law should be passed which would, among other things, give to Justices and Commissioners in the various departments a term of office covering the same period as that of the Mayor who appointed them. This might apply to one class of officers and not to others. For instance, it might be wise to fix the terms of a Police Justice at the same length as that of the Mayor, and give other periods to the heads of departments."

"Would a new charter for the city which should cover the points under discussion be a wise form of legislation to bring the desired result?"

"That is a large question. It involves many things besides the particular changes which we are after now. I am not prepared to express an opinion on it now. But one thing is certain, the Legislature must do something which will give us officials in all the departments who will be in sympathy with the men for whom the people declared yesterday."

Gen. Horace Porter was equally emphatic, although he, too, said that he had not considered the precise form which the enactments should take.

"One thing is absolutely certain," he said. "Legislative enactments affecting the methods of organizing the local Government are needed. The Legislature must give the Mayor power to clean things out. I do not know what is the best way to accomplish it, but the whole of the Tammany appointments ought to go. The substantial benefits of the victory against Tammany cannot otherwise be accomplished."

"What about the Police Justices, who are serving terms which will not expire for five years, at least?"

"I think the Legislature could enact a law which would dispense with their services.

"The victory of Tuesday was great. Nobody can compute what it means if the people insist on such a sweeping out of Tammany men from the municipal departments as will be consistent with the blow which the decent people of the city dealt the tiger."

"Would a new charter be beneficial?"

"I am not prepared to say that we ought to have a new charter. Possibly an amendment to our present one would do. Possibly a single law authorizing the Mayor to make the changes necessary, but at all events, something must be done at Albany."

William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said the election of Mr. Strong, Mr. Goff, and others of the Committee of Seventy's ticket was only the beginning of the good work.

"This whole business of municipal government must be overhauled and all the departments put into accord with the sentiment expressed in the Committee of Seventy's platform and embodied in the principle so often declared by the candidates, that the affairs of this city are to be conducted on a business, rather than a political, basis," said Mr. Brookfield.

"The Legislature must be looked to to give the required laws to allow this to be done. The people declared not only against a Tammany Mayor, but against Tammany, and the whole outfit must be wiped out.

"The Commissioners in the various departments, and the Tammany Police Justices must be made to go and give their places to men who are not of the Tammany stripe.

"If it requires a new charter for the city to do this, then, let us have a new charter. It will not do to skim over the ground lightly. The plow must be put down deep into the soil, and every last remnant of Tammany plowed under.

"It should be remembered that this is not a Republican victory simply because Mr. Strong happened to be a Republican. The independent Democrats confided to the Republicans a great trust when they joined forces and helped elect a Republican, and the Republicans must prove equal to the trust, and not try to gratify personal ambitions, or help the schemes of any man or set of men.

"Republican partisan politics must be laid aside. Further than that, if the Republicans are not faithful to the non-partisan agreement in two years the people will put us to rout as they did Tammany yesterday.

"But Tammany must go, every trace of it. The people have so declared. The corrupt Police Justices, Commissioners, and all heads of departments who are tainted with Tammany must be cleared out.

"Four elements contributed to our success yesterday. The pulpit, the press, the police, and the people. Superintendent Byrnes cannot be given too much credit."

Ex-District Attorney Peter B. Olney, a member of the Committee of Seventy, said:

"Some steps should be taken at Albany to allow the Mayor to make removals. I do not know just what shape the legislation should take. It is a broad question."

Ex-Surveyor George W. Lyon said that the beginning only of the battle against Tammany had been won.

"We must have changes in the fundamental municipal law," he said. "The bill which was before the Legislature last Winter, authorizing the Mayor to make removals of the heads of departments within ninety days, was bitterly fought by Tammany and finally vetoed. Something in that line must be enacted this Winter. The law authorizing removals must include the Police Court Justices. The whole Municipal Government must be reconstructed from top to bottom."

TAMMANY MEN MUST GO.

The Good Work of Citizens Must Be Completed at Albany.

Nothing is made plainer by the overwhelming victory of Mayor-elect Strong than the determination of the people that Tammany must go, bag and baggage, boss and heeler.

The good work done by the citizens here must be completed at Albany by the passage of an act authorizing the reform Mayor to clean out every department that remains under Tammany control. Without such power Mr. Strong is practically helpless in instituting the municipal housecleaning demanded by the people.

Mr. Strong will be Mayor for three years, now that the Constitutional amendments have been adopted. This fact escaped general attention yesterday. In three years Mr. Strong can do much for New-York.

The New-York Times yesterday printed a partial list of the departments which will still remain under Tammany control during the term of the next Mayor as the law stands at present. The list is completed today, showing that unless relief comes from the Legislature the City Government will still be in the hands of the Tammany horde. The reform Mayor will be a mere figurehead for all practical purposes.

The power to spend nearly every dollar of the large municipal fund, with the possibility of the consequent corruption, will remain with the persons who have made such enormous fortunes out of the public treasury in the past.

The very fountain head of financial control, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, will remain under the Tiger's paw. This body is made up of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen. Of this list only two, Mayor Strong and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, will be of the new order of things.

These are the men whose places, in addition to the list printed yesterday, the new Mayor must have power to fill if he is to have free rein in the inauguration of good government:

Dock Commissioners—

J. J. PHELAN; term expires May 1, 1897.
ANDREW J. WHITE; term expires May 1, 1899.
J. SERGEANT CRAM; term expires May 1, 1895.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction—

HENRY H. PORTER; term expires May 1, 1899.
Dr. CHARLES E. SIMMONS; term expires May 1, 1897.
EDWARD C. SHEEHY; term expires May 1, 1895.

Park Commissioners—

A. B. TAPPEN; term expires May 1, 1896.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN; term expires May 1, 1897.
EDWARD BELL; term expires May 1, 1897.

Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments—

EDWARD P. BARKER, President; term expires May 1, 1898.
JOHN WHALEN; term expires May 1, 1897.
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL; term expires May 1, 1895.

Law Department—

WILLIAM H. CLARK, Corporation Counsel; term expires May 1, 1897.
LOUIS HANNEMAN, Corporation Attorney.
W. M. HOES, Public Administrator.
J. G. H. MEYERS, Attorney for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.
J. P. DUNN, in charge of Bureau of Street Openings.

Health Commissioners—

CHARLES G. WILSON; term expires May 1, 1895.
Dr. CYRUS EDSON; term expires May 1, 1899.

City Chamberlain—

JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE; term expires May 1, 1897; salary, $25,000.

Commissioner of Jurors—

R. B. NOONEY; term expires May 1, 1897; salary, $5,000.

The other men who must go with the Tiger's exit from the City Hall, whose names were printed yesterday, are:

Police Commissioners—

JOHN C. SHEEHAN; term expires May 1, 1899.
MICHAEL KERWIN; term expires May 1, 1896.
JAMES J. MARTIN; term expires May 1, 1895.

Department of Public Works—

MICHAEL T. DALY; Commissioner; term expires May 1, 1897; salary, $8,000.

Fire Commissioners—

J. J. SCANNELL; term expires May 1, 1899.
ANTHONY EICKHOFF; term expires May 1, 1897.

Department of Buildings—

THOMAS J. BRADY, Superintendent; term expires May 1, 1898; salary, $5,000.

Police Justices—

W. H. BURKE; term expires Jan. 4, 1903.
PATRICK DIVVER; term expires Nov. 4, 1900.
T. L. FEITNER; term expires Nov. 4, 1903.
THOMAS F. GRADY; term expires Nov. 4, 1901.
EDWARD HOGAN; term expires May 1, 1899.
JOSEPH KOCH; term expires Jan. 1, 1903.
"BARNEY" MARTIN; term expires May 1, 1902.
C. W. MEADE; term expires Nov. 4, 1899.
D. F. McMAHON; term expires Nov. 4, 1899.
JOHN J. RYAN; term expires Nov. 4, 1903.
CHARLES E. SIMMS, Jr.; term expires May 1, 1899.
C. N. TAINTOR; term expires May 1, 1899.
J. R. VOORHIS; term expires Nov. 4, 1902.
CHARLES WELDE; term expires May 1, 1901.

Department of Public Works.

It is of special importance that the reform Mayor should have absolute control of the Department of Public Works. Next to the Police Department, this is the most important part of the City Government, being most closely connected with the comfort of the citizens.

Fire Department.

"If the Lexow committee should probe the Fire Department, it would find as bad a state of things as exists in the Police Department," This statement has been repeatedly made by men who were qualified to judge.

The department will be under Tammany control under the present law at least until May 1, 1897, when Commissioner Eickhoff's term expires. Commissioner Robbins goes out May 1, 1895. John J. Scannell will hold until 1899, unless the Legislature steps in.

Scannell's record was so bad that even Grant, when Mayor, found in it an excuse to refuse to appoint him at Croker's request. But Gilroy had no personal grudge against Scannell, and made him a Fire Commissioner.

Scannell was formerly the proprietor of the Clarendon House, one of the most notorious places in the city. He was also a professional gambler, and is said to have raised $50,000 among the gamblers of the city to help Grant's second election.

Scannell killed a fellow-gambler named "Tom" Donohue in a poolroom at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. He was arrested, and after a delay of two years, placed on trial. Donohue had killed Scannell's brother in an election row, and on the trial it was alleged that this had made Scannell insane. The jury took this view of it, and Scannell was sent to an insane asylum, from which he was released after a few months.

The thieving in the Fire Department has long been notorious, but all attempts to expose and stop it have failed. Henry Winthrop Gray, while a Commissioner, tried to get at it, but Scannell and Eickhoff, who is a Tammany man of the usual stripe, put themselves solidly in opposition. Soteldo, the supply clerk of the department, was placed on trial on charges preferred by Mr. Gray. The supply clerk got County Clerk Purroy and Thomas F. Grady to defend him, and with the aid of Scannell and Eickhoff Mr. Gray's charges were bulldozed out of court, though every one believed them to be true.

Department of Buildings.

Much the same sort of condition prevailing in the Fire Department is supposed to exist in the Building Department, which was formerly a part of the Fire Department, and has inherited its methods. In a recent suit the Commissioner, Thomas J. Brady, was charged with refusing to grant a permit for the erection of a building in East Broadway to be used for lodging-house purposes, because a Tammany man had a joint with it. Brady objected. The ground of the objection, it was alleged, was that the proposed lodging house would compete with a lodging house controlled by the Tammany man.

Charges of gross favoritism have been frequent, and improper methods have been complained of again and again by builders who had no Tammany "influence" at their backs.

Department of Charities.

In this department, too, charges of fraud have come to the surface again and again, but, as all the auditing and investigating machinery was in the hands of Tammany Hall, they were always put down with whitewashing reports. All attempts at genuine probing were smothered.

Despite the efforts at suppression, a scandal of such proportions became public when "Big Tom" Brennan was a Commissioner, that he was forced to resign. But he was compensated by Mayor Grant, who made him Street-Cleaning Commissioner. The board will continue under Tammany control until May, 1897, although Commissioner Sheehy's term will expire next May.

Department of Docks.

Of all the departments, not excepting even the Police, the Dock Department is supposed to be the rottenest. A significant illustration of the fat things to be divided here is to be found in the action of Commissioner Andrew J. White. In May, 1893, White resigned the position of Police Justice, paying $8,000 a year and having still eight years to run, to accept the appointment of Dock Commissioner for six years at $5,000 a year.

As White's rapacity was and is notorious, no better idea can be given of the "swag" that is to be divided in this department. The term of J. Sergeant Cram, the most respectable member of the commission, will expire May 1, 1895. The Lexow committee is to take up the Dock Department, and some sensational exposures may be safely expected.

In the other departments that will remain solidly under Tammany control if the Legislature does not take hold, the Law Department, the Health Department, the Park Department, the Department of Taxes and Assessments, many interesting facts will also be brought to light if an investigation not controlled by Tammany can be had. Crookedness and corruption are rampant in all of them.

And as to the Commissioner of Jurors, whose term will not expire til 1897, the unwilling testimony of Morris Tekulsky before the Lexow committee regarding the "fixing" of the Grand Jury is the best commentary. Nooney's term, above all others, should be cut short.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS ROUTED.

Not Enough Saved From the Wreck to be Worth Recording.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The voters of New-Jersey made things practically unanimous in this State yesterday. There was little use in shaking the Gen. Sewell red rag before the voters. It would not work. Democrats were listless and indifferent in every part of the State. The State Committee believed that defeat was staring it in the face, and it practically made no effort to avert it.

Dissatisfaction among the workingmen—the State being one in which the effects of the tariff agitation have been especially felt—accounts for the defeat of every Democratic nominee for Congress in the State. The apparent pluralities for the several Republican Congressional candidates are as follows:

First District—H. C. Loudenslager, 2,400; Second District—J. J. Gardner, 6,500; Third District—B. F. Howell, 1,850; Fourth District—Mahlon Pitney, 1,425; Fifth District—James F. Stewart, 4,800; Sixth District—Richard Wayne Parker, 8,472; Seventh District—Thomas McEwan, Jr., 1,096; Eighth District—Charles N. Fowler, 6,352.

Following are the members of the State Senate and Assembly elected:

SENATE.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.
William C. Parry.....R.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.
Edmund L. Ross.....R.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.
John Shields.....R.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
Charles R. Herbert.....R.

PASSAIC COUNTY.
Robert Williams.....R.

SUSSEX COUNTY.
Jacob Gould.....R.

The Senate will therefore be made up as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.
Holding over	4	11
Elected	0	6

Republican majority, 13.

The House of Assembly will be made up of 4 Democrats and 56 Republicans, giving the Republicans a majority of 25 on joint ballot, and thus insuring the election of Gen. William J. Sewell to the United States Senate to succeed John R. McPherson.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.
Wesley C. Smith.....R.

BERGEN COUNTY.
Fred L. Voorhees....R. | D. C. Zabriskie*....R.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.
George Wildes.....R. | Micajah E. Mattack*.R.

CAMDEN COUNTY.
L. T. Derousse.....R. | Clayton Stafford*....R.
George W. Barnard..R. |

CAPE MAY COUNTY.
Furman Ludlow.....R.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Thomas F. Austin*..R. | Bloomfield Minch.....R.

ESSEX COUNTY.
George P. Olcott*...R. | George L. Smith.....R.
Amos W. Harrison..R. | David E. Benedict....R.
Charles B. Storrs*..R. | John C. Eisele*.....R.
Alfred D. Sidmore..R. | Charles A. Schober...R.
Charles B. Duncan*..R. | Fred W. Mock, Jr....R.
James A. Christie....R. |

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.
Solomon H. Stanger*.....R.

HUDSON COUNTY.
Richard M. Smart....D. | Frederick Schober....R.
Pierce J. Fleming....D. | John Lane, Jr.....R.
William M. Farslow.D. | Adolph Dobke, Jr....R.
James F. Blackshaw..R. | Henry M. Nutzhorn..R.
Henry C. Gruber....R. | William E. Drake...R.
Robert McAndrew...R. |

HUNTERDON COUNTY.
C. N. Reading*.....R. | William C. Alpaugh*.D.

MERCER COUNTY.
William J. Wilbur*..R. | William T. Exton*...R.
John Ginder*.....R. |

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.
E. W. Hicks.....R. | George H. Tice.....R.
Andrew H. Slover...R. |

MONMOUTH COUNTY.
D. D. Denise*.....R. | George B. Snyder....R.
C. Asa Francis.....R. |

MORRIS COUNTY.
Charles A. Baker*...R. | William C. Bates*...R.

OCEAN COUNTY.
Abraham Lower.....R.

PASSAIC COUNTY.
Samuel Fredericks...R. | Samuel Bullock.....R.
James Roberts.....R. | John King.....R.

SALEM COUNTY.
Charles R. Powers.....R.

SOMERSET COUNTY.
Frank W. Somers*.....R.

SUSSEX COUNTY.
William T. Coursen.....R.

UNION COUNTY.
Joseph Cross*.....R. | C. N. Codding*.....R.
John N. Burger*.....R. |

WARREN COUNTY.
George W. Smith.....R. | Samuel V. Davis....R.

With but four Democrats in both the Senate and Assembly, Gen. Sewell will have things all his own way. There will be a lot of partisan legislation to suit the Republican managers and the corporations which control them, and the Democratic defeat will thus be made complete.

With the universal defeat of the Democrats for legislative offices goes also defeat for the county offices, the Republicans getting twenty-eight of the thirty Freeholders in Essex County. The Democrats probably saved the Board of Freeholders in Hudson County by 12 to 8. Union County has elected a Republican County Clerk, William Howard, for the first time since its formation, in 1857.

The rout is complete; the details are unimportant.

Before the Garbage Commission.

The Garbage Commission met yesterday afternoon in the Army Building. The board listened to five delegates from the Ladies' Health Protective Association, who made suggestions as to the methods of collecting garbage.

Their idea is to collect the garbage and the refuse separately, and to adopt some mode of disinfecting the garbage in the wagons on the way to the dumping place. Other suggestions made by the women were said by Lieut. Delehanty of the commission to be excellent.

Lieut. Delehanty said that the commission would probably inspect the City of Yonkers refuse destroyer within a few days, and that within a week or so it would make its final report to Mayor Gilroy. The commission will meet again on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, two months; Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, fifteen days extended.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. H. Oliver will be detached from duty as Inspector of Torpedoes at the Hotchkiss Works, Providence, R. I., Nov. 19, being relieved by Ensign F. H. Brown, who will be detached from the Constellation Nov. 10.

—Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor has been ordered to the New-York Navy Yard.

EVERYBODY can now have
Lamps that will give satisfaction.
For Every "MILLER" LAMP is perfect, whether it costs $1.00 or $100.00, and as we make OVER A THOUSAND styles EVERYBODY CAN FIND DESIGNS TO PLEASE. DON'T BUY lamps BEFORE SEEING "The Miller."
Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, (short walk from City Hall.)
To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

HEARING OF THE PASKOLA CASE

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE FOOD.

Dr. Kramer Examined as to What Constitutes Predigested Food—Substances That Are Irritating to the Stomach—Another Bottle Ordered by the Court to be Produced—Great Interest in the Trial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7.—There were several intervals in the trial of the Paskola case to-day, when the jury had a chance to think of some things other than the complications of chemistry. In each of these heats in the routine of expert testimony the lawyers argued energetically, the jurymen craned their necks, and finally Justice Tyrrell made a little address on the subject which happened to be in hand.

It cannot be said that the day's events have tended to increase general harmony, nor do they appear to have brought the end of the trial very near. After a long session the court adjourned late this afternoon, with the prospect of more evidence for the State yet to be put in before the defense can begin to examine its witnesses and make the experiment which it has promised to prove the merits of Paskola.

Rain and post-election excitement were not enough to keep down the number of spectators in court. The array of chemists was as imposing as on the first day of the trial, and the lawyers again profitted frequently by the experts' coaching. Dr. McNeal, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, came down from Columbus to see how the case progressed. He had a chair close to the lawyers' table, and did not miss a word of the evidence or argument.

Milton Franken, the nominal defendant, answered when his name was called at the opening of court, and after that formality, retired to a seat in the rear of the room. In general the evidence the prosecution introduced to-day was aimed to follow out the lines laid down in Monday's proceedings. A large share of the time was given to testimony by physicians, who were asked to answer various questions about such a compound as was described in the analysis made by Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel, Chemist for the commission, and put in evidence on Monday. Now and then the examination drifted to other matters, with a consequent flurry of excitement.

Prof. Fennel was the first witness of the day. He said that he had Dr. Schmidt make a test. Dr. Schmidt the next day wrote that he had found nitrogen, 7-10 of 1 per cent. The witness had found 48-100 of 1 per cent. In commercial glucose, nitrogenous bodies ran as high as 6 per cent.

Dr. S. P. Kramer, a physician, and Professor of Bacteriology and Physiology in the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, was next called. Ex-Judge Dye recited the figures of Prof. Fennel's analysis, and asked him what he would call such a compound.

"I should call that contaminated glucose," was the answer.

In answer to further questions, Dr. Kramer said that such a compound would not constitute a predigested food. He would regard it as containing irritating substances, that being particularly true of the sulphurous acid. No food could be altogether made up of glucose. In the same way, while iron occurred in certain foods, nobody would call a paper of tacks predigested food. There must be a combination of various necessary articles to make a true food. As the analysis was read, it did not show something which would be a flesh-forming substance. Flesh meant muscle, and a food not containing albumen would not form muscle. The analysis as read showed no digestible albumen.

"Would you, as a physician, prescribe a compound composed according to the analysis testified to for a patient reduced or weak in digestion?" Dr. Kramer was asked.

"No."

"What would be its effect on a weak stomach?"

"The sulphurous acid would prove a stomach irritant. The glucose, if used for any length of time, would tend to damage the glands of the stomach. If taken in larger quantities, it would also favor false fermentation in the stomach. There would be apt to be pains in the stomach, diarrhea, and symptoms of dyspepsia."

Dr. Kramer held that, in natural digestion, at no time would there be such a quantity of glucose in the stomach as would result from taking such a compound.

"Do you think the 9-100 of 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid shown in the analysis would be sufficient for peptonization?" was propounded.

The question was read from rather puzzling handwriting, and ex-Judge Dye stumbled over the last word.

"Skip it, Judge, skip it," suggested Justice Tyrrell, sympathetically.

The witness answered:

"Yes, if a ferment be present."

In discussing this, Dr. Kramer said that meat was partially digested by hydrochloric acid alone, and without ferments.

"And if the meat was consumed entirely?" asked Mr. Granger for the defense.

"We would have to say that some ferment was there."

The witness also said that glucose in quantities which would not disturb the stomach would form fat. Sulphurous acid was sometimes used to kill fermentation. Several questions on the size of doses followed.

"Gentlemen," the Justice interposed, "you have been here a day and a half, and nobody outside the chemists knows what Paskola is."

Dr. Kramer was asked by the State what would be the effect of a tablespoonful of a compound such as was shown by the analysis taken three times a day.

"Eventually it would end in dyspepsia," he replied.

"How long would it take?" asked Mr. Granger.

"That depends," was the answer, "on whether a man had a copper-lined stomach."

Dr. James C. Culbertson, a physician, and editor of The Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic, next took the stand. Commercial glucose, he said, he did not regard as a flesh-forming food. According to the chemist's definition, it was a predigested food; from the physiologist's point of view it was not. Physiologically, Dr. Culbertson declared, no food was predigested so as to be assimilated without the action of the living stomach. If a human being were confined to glucose as a diet it would soon retard digestion so as to cause loss of flesh. A digestive ferment put in commercial glucose would not make it a predigested food physiologically. Sulphurous acid was a tonic in medicinal doses; beyond that point it was an irritant.

In answer to questions by ex-Judge Outcalt, who conducted the cross-examination, Dr. Culbertson said that he had no interest in the case except as a witness. As editor of a medical journal he recognized all evils, whether pertaining to food, drugs, or unsanitary conditions.

The lawyers had a long debate over a letter to Dr. Culbertson, from the manufacturers of Pascola, defending that article against a criticism which had appeared in his paper, and his answer, dated Oct. 2, in which he stated the criticism of Pascola was made without malice and in the pursuit of just medical journalism.

After the noon recess, Dr. Julius H. Eichberg was sworn and questioned on the basis of Prof. Fennel's analysis. He classed such a compound as this analysis showed as "a very poor, contaminated glucose." He did not consider it a pre-digested food; he did not know of a food containing sulphurous acid. Its effect on the stomach would depend largely on the stomach. The stomach had three functions: Digestion of food, assimilation of the digested food, and expulsion of the rest. The hydrochloric acid present would very possible produce peptonization of albumen to some extent.

Dr. Eichberg said that he tested some of the contents of the bottle bought from Franken for ability to digest egg albumen. The test lasted four hours, and he found no albumen digested, and could prove the presence of no product formed from digestion. Sulphurous acid, according to the witness, should never be given directly before or directly after food was taken. One part of acid in about 1,370 parts would arrest digestion.

Under cross-examination, the witness said that he had studied chemistry in this city and in Europe. It was possible that there might be hydrochloric acid in commercial glucose. Variations in the amount he would regard as due to "neglect." The presence of much hydrochloric acid would hurt the sale of glucose.

He had never come across a sour sample of commercial glucose. Too much glucose, or even a slight quantity, would be bad for weak stomachs. The witness would avoid saccharine substances and starches in treating such a stomach.

"What do you get from eating whole corn?" was asked.

"You are likely to get diarrhea or appendicitis," said the witness, dryly.

William Simonson, pharmacist and chemist, testified that he had made more than one test of Paskola. It appeared to him to contain some ferment. He reached this conclusion about a week ago, after a test with a bottle he took from the stock in his store. In an earlier test, with part of the contents of the bottle now in court, he did not get such a result.

Ex-Judge Dye asked the witness if any one had talked to him about the case, and Mr. Simonson replied that various people visiting his store had asked him if he was engaged upon it. Had any person told him it was worth $100 to him not to appear for the State? To this question the witness answered that nobody had said such a thing to him. Whatever was said was said to his partner.

On cross-examination Mr. Simonson testified that in the first experiment the temperature got well above that of the body, invalidating the experiment, so far as ferments were concerned. In the test at his store, he used coagulated egg albumen.

Justice Tyrrell decided that parts of the testimony about the experiment with a bottle other than that analyzed by Prof. Fennel should be ruled out, and then followed one of the warmest debates of the day. The defense proposed to make an experiment to prove the claims of Paskola. Its lawyers argued that they should be allowed to make the test with another bottle; that there was not enough left in the bottle sold by Franken for a fair trial of the article, and that from Monday night until this morning that bottle was in the custody of the State's chemist.

"Nothing has been taken out of it, unless at recess to-day," said Prof. Fennel. "I took it home on Monday at the request of all the lawyers."

Justice Tyrrell said that he was sorry his clerk had not taken it in charge. As it was, ex-Judge Dye should get another bottle somewhere.

Mr. Dye objected to this plan, and demanded that the experiment should be made with what was in the old bottle. He was followed by Mr. Granger, who reiterated the claim for a fresh bottle, adding that he was willing to make a double test, using both the old and the new article.

"Prof. Fennel will bring in another bottle," said the Justice.

"I have none in stock," answered the chemist.

"I order you to bring one in anyway," declared the Court, and though the lawyers again took to arguments, he was firm in his decision.

Dr. James T. Whittaker, a leading physician and for ten years physiologist at the Ohio Medical College, was the last witness of the day. In response to the usual hypothetical questions, he said that no imitation of digestion out of the body could be just the same as digestion in the body; that a compound made up according to the analysis could not be taken up without digestion later; that he could not say what its effect would be on a weak stomach, and that sulphurous acid in very small quantities would not have any particular effect.

Such a product as the one covered by the questions would not sustain life for any great period, but taken at meal time it would not be dangerous. The trial will be continued to-morrow morning.

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Dainty Parlor Suites,
Well-made Sideboards,
Pretty Tables,
All at prices never before offered.
Liberal Credit if required.
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NEAR FULTON ST.
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A Young Wife's First Year
His little ways—the first quarrel—your husband's mother—etc., etc. A splendid article by Ruth Ashmore in the *November* number of
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Never has our assortment of Tableware, our own manufacture, been as complete as at present, including everything required for use at or decoration of the table.
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BROOKLYN CIVITAS RESUMES WORK.

Members Planning for the Philanthropic Work of the Winter.

There was a continuous chatter of pleasant voices and a flutter of silken skirts at 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and with the comparison of European notes and Summer vacation enjoyments could be heard comments on the election and sober plans for philanthropic work.

Brooklyn's Civitas Club was holding its opening meeting, and all the wit, wisdom, beauty, and goodness for which its members are noted were fully in evidence. The work of the Winter, which is to be conducted along philanthropic and educational lines, is to be so engrossing that for the first gathering of the season there was merely an informal tea and an opportunity for renewing old acquaintance.

The large parlors were full of guests, all members of the club, many of whom staid throughout the afternoon. They were received by the Civitas officers: First Vice President—Miss Ada Gibb; Second Vice President—Miss Florence Girton; Treasurer—Miss Bessie Jones; Recording Secretary—Miss Edna Doughty; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Jean Palmer; Senior Director—Miss Katherine Maltby; Directors—Miss Elizabeth Packard, Miss Margaret Blossom, Miss Mary Crittenden, Miss Mabel Dickerson, Miss Helen Post, Miss Minnie Wooden, Miss Susie Woodford, and Miss Mary Seaman. Only Miss Jessie Dike, the President, was absent.

Four pretty tea tables, decorated with pink and yellow flowers and candles, were presided over by Miss Mildred Packard, Miss E. L. Hutchinson, Miss Florence Lowell, Miss A. Delamesa, Miss Belle Harkness, and Miss Annie Kimball.

The regular work of the year will be begun at the next meeting, with papers by different members and a discussion of the charitable work the club has in charge.

IN HONOR OF COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD

A Tablet to be Unveiled To-night in the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

A tablet to the memory of Col. Elliott F. Shepard will be unveiled this evening at 8 o'clock in the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ, Broome and Ridge Streets. On the tablet is inscribed:

ELLIOTT FITCH SHEPARD.
Born July 25, 1833.
Died March 24, 1893.
A Man of God. A Noble Friend.
A Generous Benefactor.
A Wise Counselor.
President of the Board of Trustees.
Erected in Affectionate Remembrance by this Congregation.
A. D. MDCCCXCIV.

Dr. Truman Nichols will unveil the tablet, and addresses will be made by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Principals and Teachers Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Miss Mary McGuire was appointed Principal of the female department of Grammar School No. 59 and Miss Ella F. Lewis of the female department of Primary School No. 96. The nominations of Bayard W. Purcell and Miss Eliza Pell for Principal of the male department of No. 96 were taken up. Commissioner Moriarty accused Commissioner Hunt of arroganoe in not examining the candidates and making a report to the board as to their fitness. Commissioner Hunt defended himself from the charge. There was a protracted wrangle, in which several of the Commissioners took part, but which resulted in no action being taken. Under the Ahearn law, both candidates will receive appointments within twenty days.

There was another row over the nomination of Mr. Carr as teacher of rhetoric and elocution in the evening high school. Mr. Carr was finally appointed, as was Josiah H. Zabriskie as teacher of bookkeeping in the same school. This action was taken, notwithstanding the Committee on Evening Schools still had the nominations under consideration. The proposal to build two high schools in Harlem went over.

A Series of Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Admiral Gherardi will retire Nov. 10, and Commodore Sicard will succeed him within four days after Nov. 19, when he will be detached from command of the Portsmouth Yard. Capt. Allen V. Reed will be detached as a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board Nov. 19, and ordered to the Portsmouth Yard Nov. 21. Capt. McNair, who will take Reed's place, will be detached from the home observatory Nov. 21, and Capt. Pythian, his relief, will leave the Naval Academy Nov. 15, at which date Capt. Philip Cooper will take command at Annapolis. Capt. H. F. Picking will go to the Minnesota Nov. 20 and Capt. E. M. Shepard to the San Francisco Nov. 21.

Felgenbaum Guilty of Murder.

Carl Felgenbaum, who killed Mrs. Juliana Hoffman at 544 East Sixth Street Sept. 1, was found guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The jury asked Recorder Smyth to instruct as to whether the prisoner's apparent insanity should be considered in the rendering of a verdict. They were told that as no claim of insanity had been made in the defense, the prisoner's actions should not be taken into consideration, and they almost immediately afterward rendered a verdict of guilty.

Alumni of Charity Hospital.

The Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital held its monthly meeting last night at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street. Dr. Walter L. Carr read a paper on "Suggestions for the Treatment of Fermentation Dyspepsia," and Dr. G. H. Mallett read one on "Skin Grafting for Keloid." A collation was served.

Headless Body in a Bathhouse.

The headless body of an unknown drowned man was found yesterday by Keeper George Calkins in the tank of Free Bath No. 8, belonging to New-York City, which is laid up for the Winter at the foot of Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The body was taken to the Morgue.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM

of every weary, thin or thin blooded person does its work with constant difficulty and fatigue. They feel "worn," or tired out, "run-down" or nervous.

Feeble people who are dyspeptic, find that exercise after a meal is sure to cause lessened power to digest food—because there is so little blood, and what there is, is carried off from the gastric organs to the muscles.

What is needed is plenty of blood, and that of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and to gain in blood is nearly always to gain in *wholesome flesh* up to the healthy standard.

Every one should have a certain surplus of flesh to meet the emergencies of sickness; to resist the attack of consumption, grip, malaria and fevers. Thin blooded people are always getting sick, and none of the organs of the body can get along without the food they require for work, which is, *pure blood*. To gain and to keep strength and flesh is the secret of health, usefulness and happiness. With new blood and refreshed nerves a confident feeling of returning health comes also.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of the starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, coca compounds or malt extracts; what is needed is a blood maker. The "Discovery" is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach, liver, and blood making glands. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be equaled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

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THE VOTE OF KINGS COUNTY

MORTON'S PLURALITY IS MORE THAN SEVENTEEN THOUSAND.

Hill By Far the Weakest Candidate on the State Ticket—Ten Thousand Behind Lockwood and Eleven Thousand Behind Brown—Republicans Have Fifteen Assemblymen—Messrs. Shepard and Bell Say Defeat Means Reorganization.

The canvassers of the election in Kings County were very dilatory yesterday, and went straggling into Police Headquarters with their official documents, which were tabulated as fast as the police clerks could work. There were missing districts in many of the wards, and the result was that the complete table for Governor could not be obtained.

As near as could be figured, Senator Hill received 69,390, Levi P. Morton 86,559, and Everett P. Wheeler 11,435. This gives Morton a plurality of 17,169 in Kings County. The figures are liable to change, but they will not affect the result more than 200 votes one way or the other, although there are seven districts missing from the returns.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor, with seven districts missing, is 76,860 for Daniel N. Lockwood, (Dem.,) and 84,038 for Charles T. Saxton, (Rep.) Mr. Saxton's plurality is 7,178.

The vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals, with forty-five districts missing, is 72,664 for Charles F. Brown (Dem.) and 79,664 for Albert Haight, (Rep.) Judge Haight's plurality is 6,982.

There were seventeen Supervisors elected Tuesday. Of this number the Democrats elected nine and the Republicans eight, but in the next Board of Supervisors there will be twenty Republicans and twelve Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of eight, not counting Mayor Schieren, Republican, who is, ex officio, a member of the board.

The general belief is that all the Constitutional amendments have been carried in Kings County by small majorities. This opinion is given by the police, who have been at work on the returns.

The Republicans are jubilant over the election of their entire county and city ticket, and also the election of fifteen out of eighteen Assemblymen, while they went wild with excitement over the result of the Congressional election, as they carried the entire delegation of five members, defeating even William J. Coombs, whom everybody believed was assured of being re-elected.

Edward M. Shepard, that brilliant leader of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County, was satisfied with the vote that Everett P. Wheeler received in Kings County. Mr. Shepard, speaking of the election, said yesterday:

"I regard the vote for Wheeler as entirely satisfactory. It is a remarkable evidence of the movement of Democrats to what may be called a conscience position. It means a reorganization of Democracy in the State. The large vote for the Republican local ticket was a vote against Hill. Not only the Republicans, but large numbers of Democrats, deemed it necessary for Hill's defeat to vote for Morton, and, having determined to vote for Morton, they found it easier and thought it safer to vote the whole Republican ticket.

"The vote for the reform Democratic local ticket has in that way seriously suffered. It is large enough, however, to show that there can be no Democratic politics in Kings County until Democracy shall stand for the true interests of the county. Our organization has had a satisfactory success for its first battle, and will press resolutely on until all Democrats shall be proud of their party in Brooklyn. The city is in reality Democratic, and will remain so.

"The destruction of Hill, the destruction of Tammany Hall, and the reduction of the Willoughby Street machine to the possession, in spite of the long-time discipline and tradition of their platoons of voters, of only one-third of the total vote in Brooklyn, arouse in me so much satisfaction and give so great a promise of healthier politics in the future that I almost forgive the Republicans of Kings County, who, in spite of our anticipations and their promises, voted their whole ticket, State and local."

Probably one of the happiest men in Brooklyn yesterday was Mayor Schieren, as he believed that the election of a Republican City Auditor and Controller would aid materially in the work of reform and good government. This is what he said respecting the election:

"Evidently the people of this country do not favor free trade, nor do they favor any extreme tariff legislation, as was clearly proved in the campaign of 1892. What the people want is a conservative protection of their industries, and, by a wise and prudent policy, the Republican Party can remain in power for many years to come. If the leaders will carefully study the situation they must realize this. Brooklyn certainly rejoices that New-York City has been redeemed, and the tremendous majority there in behalf of good government proves again what power the people have if they choose to take advantage of it. With a Republican Governor and Legislature, we can now complete a most thorough reform in our municipal affairs, upon which the people of Brooklyn can be congratulated.

"The result in my personality has been extremely satisfactory, and I am glad to see that the city ticket has been elected. I have already received assurances from the new Controller and the new City Auditor that they will assist me in every way in behalf of good government, and I firmly believe it."

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, endeavors to throw the responsibility for the Democratic defeat upon President Cleveland. Mr. Bell presided at the convention at which the machine nominations were made. He expressed himself on that occasion to the effect that the nominees were not up to the mark, and that men not so closely identified with the machine should have been placed in the field. Now he explains the defeat as follows:

"The people, after electing a Democratic National Administration, have changed their minds. They are dissatisfied with things as they find them. Then the Democracy of the State had to contend with the opposition of the President, whose personal friends were fighting the ticket. Tammany scandals didn't help us any."

Mr. Bell is convinced, however, after the tremendous whipping administered to the machine Democracy, that there must be a change in the "reorganization." The two factions of the party, he says, must come together; but that, he knows, will not take place until the old leaders are retired.

This is what United States District Attorney James W. Bennett said of the election:

"It is all due to the monumental mistakes of the Saratoga Convention. The future is bright, for now that the rings are broken the people can go to work and reorganize. When the Democratic organization represents the principles of our party the people will support it, but not until it does. The judgment of the people has apparently broken up all rings, and Hill, being a man of demonstrated ability, whose private character is above reproach, is placed above his associates and has the opportunity now, by reading the signs of the times aright, to be of use to his party. It rests with him."

The leaders of the Democratic Reform Party are highly pleased with the excellent run made by Senator Daniel Bradley in the Second Congressional District. He polled over 4,000 votes, and the Senator himself feels that the vote tendered him is very complimentary.

Justice Gaynor, in speaking of the election, said: "I have nothing to add to what I put in writing at Riverhead, and a few days later, except to express gratification at the condemnation of low, base, vulgar, and corrupt government in the City of New-York. As I have said often before, they seem to have levied toll on every one over there. It could not fail to have an effect on the people."

FOR GOVERNOR.

Ward.	Hill. Dem.	Morton. Rep.	Wheeler. Ref. Dem.
1	1533	2195	387
2	1169	386	68
3	1488	1972	255
4	1400	1108	124
5	2544	999	172
6	3984	2264	403
7	2811	4208	506
8	1677	2564	320
9	3506	3050	506
10	3798	2336	382
11	1915	2090	217
12	5178	1185	168
13	1705	2708	214
14	3015	1359	191
15	1959	2971	161
16	2194	3225	334
17	3473	4058	268
18	1408	1443	150
19	2063	3094	326
20	1674	3143	351
21	3411	5075	499
22	3665	5112	615
23	2335	7842	889
24	1702	2171	345
25	2030	4235	373
26	2310	3911	346
27	1659	2588	238
28	2562	5560	569
29	1294	1224	151
30	979	1116	249
31	949	633	87
Total	69390	86559	11435
Morton's plurality			17,169

Seven districts missing.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Ward.	Lockwood. Dem.	Saxton. Rep.
1	1750	2127
2	1173	369
3	1539	1746
4	1497	1095
5	2416	876
6	4339	2316
7	3158	3837
8	3033	2573
9	3777	2656
10	4017	2269
11	1995	2030
12	3210	1128
13	1885	2529
14	3044	1302
15	2803	2106
16	2388	3247
17	3821	4043
18	1507	1460
19	2382	4006
20	2013	3159
21	3895	5090
22	4226	5054
23	3436	7733
24	1825	2034
25	2505	4278
26	2531	3669
27	1919	2450
28	3152	5469
29	1634	1228
30	549	591
31	911	543
Flatlands	217	274
Total	76860	84038
Saxton's plurality		7178

With 17 districts missing.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Ward.	Brown. Dem.	Haight. Rep.
1	1952	2011
2	1239	392
3	1496	1520
4	1405	1031
5	2203	811
6	4386	2253
7	3363	4017
8	3057	2547
9	3955	2845
10	4057	2167
11	2143	2048
12	3384	1180
13	1806	2457
14	3092	1461
15	2123	2949
16	2317	3244
17	3820	4025
18	1381	1340
19	2975	2402
20	1994	2911
21	5038	3929
22	4401	4979
23	3553	7606
24	1657	1917
25	2579	3819
26	2224	2822
27	1971	2507
28	2401	4490
29	1454	1134
30	1082	1085
31	131	95
Flatlands	107	110
Total	72664	79646

Haight's plurality, 6982, with 45 districts missing.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

SECOND DISTRICT.

James O. Cleaveland, Dem.	13052
Denis M. Hurley, Rep.	14270
Daniel Bradley, Reform Dem.	4009
Hurley's plurality	1218

THIRD DISTRICT.

James A. Murtha, Jr., Dem.	14387
Francis H. Wilson, Rep.	18616
Stephen Perry Sturges, Reform Dem.	3740
Wilson's plurality	4229

FOURTH DISTRICT.

William J. Coombs, Dem.*	17085
Israel F. Fischer, Rep.	18916
Fischer's plurality	1831

*Indorsed by Reform Dem. Organization.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Anton Vigelius, Dem.	11934
Charles G. Bennett, Rep.	18450
Bennett's plurality	6516

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Arthur S. Somers, Dem.*	12624
James R. Howe, Rep.	14222
Somers's plurality	1598

*Indorsed by Reform Dem. Organization.

The votes cast for the People's, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor candidates are omitted.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John McKeown, Dem.	3425
Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr., Rep.	3546
Daniel S. Breslin, Reform Dem.	940
Wagstaff's plurality	121

SECOND DISTRICT.

John A. Hennessy, Dem.	3088
James A. Quick, Rep.	3008
William J. O'Keefe, Reform Dem.	801
Hennessy's plurality	80

THIRD DISTRICT.

William J. Jennett, Dem.	4097
John F. Houghton, Rep.	4261
James B. Connolly, Reform Dem.	1029
Houghton's plurality	164

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Frank Gallagher, Dem.	3337
William F. Holmes, Rep.	2219
James P. Loughlin, Reform Dem.	986
Gallagher's plurality	1118

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Michael J. Fitzpatrick, Dem.	3177
John H. Read, Rep.	5618
Arthur Jewett Harrison, Reform Dem.	840
Read's plurality	2441

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John Coyne, Dem.	4351
Edward M. Clarkson, Rep.	4854
James A. Townsend, Reform Dem.	1182
Clarkson's plurality	503

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Michael McCarthy, Dem.	4238
George W. Brush, Rep.	5229
Robert Baker, Reform Dem.	1089
Brush's plurality	991

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John J. Cain, Dem.	3804
George F. Gutzler, Rep.	2052
Eugene O'Sullivan, Reform Dem.	851
Cain's plurality	1752

NINTH DISTRICT.

Bernard F. Nelson, Dem.	3076
Thomas H. Rockwell, Rep.	4036
Terence Nugent, Reform Dem.	801
Rockwell's plurality	960

TENTH DISTRICT.

William S. Pickard, Dem.	3205
Frank F. Schulz, Rep.	4214
Patrick Dugan, Reform Dem.	374
Schulz's plurality	1009

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Raber, Dem.	2107
Harry Schulz, Rep.	3027
Louis J. Stroening, Reform Dem.	215
Schulz's plurality	920

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Joseph F. Loonam, Dem.	3709
John H. Campbell, Rep.	4323
Louis P. Spillane, Reform Dem.	580
Campbell's plurality	614

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Nolan, Jr., Dem.	3469
Arthur J. Audett, Rep.	5025
Paul T. A. Newmann, Reform Dem.	760
Audett's plurality	1556

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Charles Hagedorn, Dem.	2975
Henry E. Abell, Rep.	4544
Walter C. Burton, Reform Dem.	1042
Abell's plurality	1619

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter E. Hough, Dem.	2463
Albert A. Wray, Rep.	8988
William T. Weekes, Reform Dem.	1671
Wray's plurality	6525

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

James Graham, Dem.	3368
William H. Friday, Rep.	5957
Charles T. Hoogland, Reform Dem.	597
Friday's plurality	2589

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Simon E. Ostrom, Dem.	3288
James Scanlon, Rep.	5098
H. A. Doellinger, Reform Dem.	592
Scanlon's plurality	1810

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ferdinand A. Kiemer, Dem.	3905
Julius L. Wieman, Rep.	8878
John Klug, Reform Dem.	1064
Wieman's plurality	4973

VOTE FOR CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

FOR REGISTER.

Michael J. Cummings, Dem.	60724
Granville W. Harman, Rep.	86242
Henry Hentz, Reform Dem.	17391
Harman's plurality	25518

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

George E. Glendenning, Dem.	57105
Henry C. Saffen, Rep.	79251
Augustus C. Fischer, Reform Dem.	17200
Saffen's plurality	22146

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

John H. Bonnington, Dem.	56357
Hubert G. Taylor, Rep.	76799
John C. Kelley, Reform Dem.	17367
Taylor's plurality	20442

FOR CONTROLLER.

William B. Davenport, Dem.	57474
George W. Palmer, Rep.	73382
J. Warren Green, Reform Dem.	16400
Palmer's plurality	15908

FOR CITY AUDITOR.

Charles O. Grim, Dem.	54177
John R. Sutton, Rep.	74382
Henry C. Wright, Reform Dem.	15538
Sutton's plurality	20205

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Opera Singers Coming.—A number of the principal artists engaged by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau for the grand opera season in Italian and French, which will be opened at the New Metropolitan Opera House Monday evening, Nov. 19, will arrive in this country within the next few days. Mme. Libia Drog, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, Signor Maurizio Bensaudo, Signor Russitano, Signor Mariani, and Signor Mario Ancona left Genoa on the 1st inst. on the steamship Augusta Victoria. Mlle. Mira Heller left on the Bremen steamer last Saturday. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, Signor Ottavio Nouvelli, Signor Roberto Vanni, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, and Maurice Grau, all sailed from Havre on the Champagne on the same day.

—Novelty for Tony Pastor's.—A clever young Frenchman has lately arrived from Europe, bringing a whole family of monkeys, trained to most amusing performances and to the impersonation of characters, such as circus riders, boxers, policeman, valet and sensitive dancer, and the employes of a circus who spread the carpet, bring on the chairs and stage furniture, and hold the objects over which the circus riders leap while riding around the ring. In Prof. Macart's show all the work is done by baboons, while for horses dogs are substituted, and for men and women, monkeys. Manager Tony Pastor has secured this novel outfit, and they will be seen the coming week at his theatre.

—Empire Stock Company.—The Empire stock company is playing in St. Louis this week. Next week it will appear in "Liberty Hall" at the Hollis Street Theatre, in Boston, and during the week of Nov. 19 it will have a vacation and rest, the first since the opening of the regular season at the Empire, Aug. 1, 1893. Thanksgiving week the company will play in the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, and on Dec. 3 it will return to the Empire, opening the regular season there with the first production in America of Henry Arthur Jones's "The Masqueraders."

—John Drew and Charles Wyndham.—Charles Frohman is trying to secure the right to present "The Bauble Shop" in London during the engagement of John Drew there next season. If he can do this Johnstone of Lord Clivebrook will be brought into direct comparison with that of Charles Wyndham, who created the part in England. Mr. Frohman says he does not fear the result of the comparison, and Mr. Drew courts it.

—"The New Woman."—The rehearsals of "The New Woman," which is to be presented at Palmer's Monday evening, are being conducted under the personal supervision of Hugh Moss of London, who is here representing the author, Sydney Grundy. The play is to be produced by special arrangement with Charles Frohman, who is the exclusive owner of the American rights.

—Saw "The Irish Artist."—De Wolf Hopper and his mother, with Sydney Armstrong, occupied a box at the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and applauded Chauncey Olcott's excellent singing in "The Irish Artist." This is the final week of Mr. Olcott's engagement here. He will be followed next Monday by the production of Palmer Cox's "Brownies."

—Heard the News at the Theatre.—Recorder-elect John W. Goff, with a party of friends, occupied a box in the Garden Theatre election night and enjoyed the performance of "Little Christopher Columbus." Mr. Goff sat well back in the shadow, and his presence was not suspected by the audience. Bulletins on the election were taken to him frequently.

—Mr. Hoyt as a Legislator.—Charles H. Hoyt was elected Tuesday for a second time to serve in the Legislature of his native State, New-Hampshire. Mr. Hoyt is a Democrat, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he captured three-quarters of the vote of a district which was known as a Republican stronghold.

—Della Fox in Chicago.—Della Fox's first week at the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, in "The Little Trooper" showed box office receipts of $9,100. She will close her engagement there Saturday night, and on Nov. 19 De Wolf Hopper and his company will present "Dr. Syntax" at the Columbia.

—Dr. Conan Doyle's Readings.—The sale of seats for the morning talks and readings of Dr. A. Conan Doyle, at Daly's Theatre, will open at the theatre this morning. The readings will be given Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each week, beginning at 11 o'clock each day.

—The Academy Concerts.—The Sunday evening concerts of Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band at the Academy of Music have thus far proved a popular success. A long list of popular soloists will contribute to the bill next Sunday.

Football---Princeton vs. Pennsylvania.

THE FOOTBALL ELEVENS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA will play their annual game at the Inter-State Fair Grounds, Trenton, Nov. 10. Game called at 2 o'clock. Special train will leave New-York via Pennsylvania Railroad at 11:40 A. M., returning immediately after the game. Fare for round trip, including general admission to the grounds at Trenton, $3. Open-stand seats on sale at Spalding's, 126 Nassau St.

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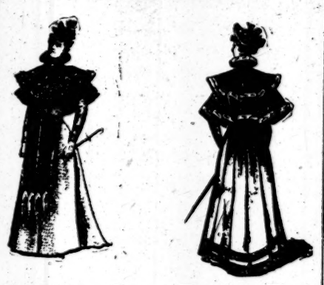

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MANHATTAN FIELD CHOSEN

TIME AND PLACE FOR THE YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME.

New-Haven Eleven Will Line Up Against the College Champions Saturday, Dec. 1—The Athletic Committee of the University Club Will Likely Have Charge of the Details—A Fence to Keep the Crowd Clear of the Gridiron.

That much-discussed question, Where will the Yale-Princeton game be held? has at last been answered. Manhattan Field is the selection, and the patrons of the most interesting football game of the year have the University Athletic Club to thank for keeping the great battle where it belongs.

Certain collegians who had a say in the matter endeavored to have the contest booked for some field off of Manhattan Island, but the patrons of the game were of one mind in the matter. They preferred to go to Manhattan Field, that place being considered the most convenient for the largest number of people.

The Athletic Committee of the University Athletic Club, in whose hands the selection of a battle ground was placed after the college managers had failed ignominiously to come to a decision, considered the question yesterday at the office of C. C. Cuyler, 44 Pine Street. Mr. Cuyler is a member of the committee, and was present, together with George A. Adee, Lloyd McKim Garrison, Guy Richards, and C. F. Mathewson.

All of the available grounds hereabouts were considered by the committee, and after a short discussion it was decided that Manhattan Field was the only place that offered attractive inducements. The fact that it can be reached with a degree of comfort not vouched for by other grounds had a great deal to do with its selection.

A lease of the field for Dec. 1, when the game will take place, will cost the management $600, that being the price set by the New-York Baseball Club, which has bought the lease formerly held by the Manhattan Athletic Club. The ball club's lease goes into effect on the date of the game. The university committee will probably close negotiations for the grounds to-day.

It has not been definitely settled which side will conduct the arrangements for the game. The baseball people desire to have the members of the Athletic Committee attend to these details, and it is more than likely that they will do so. They had ample experience with the game of last year and know just what to do. The committee will meet to-night at the clubhouse, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and determine on the course it will pursue.

If the university men take charge of the arrangements, it is probable that a fence will be built around the gridiron, such as was used last year. Mr. Mathewson declared himself in favor of such an arrangement yesterday, and the other members of the committee are said to approve it. This appears to be the only means of keeping the crowd clear of the actual playing field, and gives the horde of team followers and bottle holders less opportunity to obstruct the view of the paying spectators.

Princeton, 30; Long Branch, 0.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Princeton, '96, and the Long Branch football team played two halves of half an hour each at the Asbury Park Athletic Grounds this afternoon. Princeton won, the score being 30 to 0.

Still Hope to Play the Middies.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The cadets have not lost all hopes of a game with Annapolis. Coach Granes is now preparing a statement in which he will point out the benefits of an annual game between the academies. The fact of West Point scoring against Yale, and Annapolis defeating the strong Lehigh team, shows that the soldiers and middies have practiced faithfully during the last two months.

The game between Lafayette and West Point which was to have taken place on the Plains next Saturday has been cancelled as the Lafayette team has disbanded. The cadets offered the date to Harvard and Cornell, but both declined. Unless some of the large college teams decide to pick up the cadets' gauntlet there will be no game at West Point next Saturday. Lehigh University will play the cadets on the following Saturday. Stout is again in good condition and has taken his place as quarter back on the team.

Peekskill, 20; Pastime, 0.

Peekskill.	Positions.	Pastimes.
Spencer	Left end	Carter
McKey	Left tackle	O'Connor
Campbell	Left guard	Birmingham
Featherstone	Centre	Ellbacher
Miller	Right guard	Finary
Steinhauser	Right tackle	Flynn
Watkins	Right end	Gleason
Bird	Quarterback	McGinnis
Sherman	Left half back	J. McQuade
Shipper	Right half back	Kennedy
Stone	Full back	F. McQuade

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Peekskill Military Academy to-day defeated the Pastimes of Manhattan College by a score of 20 to 0. In the first half the play was sharp and the Peekskill boys only made one touch-down, but in the second half had things their own way. The attendance was large and the ground was in good playing condition.

Next Saturday the Peekskills will play Harvard School of New-York.

Summary: Touch-downs—Watkins, (3,) Spencer, (1.) Goals kicked—Spencer, (2.) Umpire—Mr. McDermott. Referee—Mr. Alexander.

Cherry X, 10; Hoboken School, 6.

Cherry X.	Position.	Hoboken School.
Buckridge	Centre	Lambert
Ryder	Guard	Hotchkiss
Finn	Tackle	Smith
Rooney	Tackle	Mills
O'Donnell	End	McCabe
Rader	Quarter back	Myron
Ryan	Left half back	Cassidy
Connor	Right half back	McKenna
Carr	Guard	Comyns
Whalen	Full back	Cornell

The strong Cherry X football eleven of the Xavier Athletic Association lined up to the team representing the Hoboken High School at Stevens Institute Tuesday morning and defeated them by a score of 10 to 6.

The bad condition of the grounds prevented any fine plays, the players slipping up to their ankles in mud and water at times, and consequently the ball was difficult to handle.

Touch-downs, Ryan and Connor of the Xavier's and Mills of the Hoboken High School. Goals from touch-downs, Whalen, Comyns. Referee—Regan. Umpire—Mr. Walcott. Linesman—Luke Cassidy.

Football Games and Gossip.

—The Boston Athletic Association were beaten Tuesday at Boston by the Chicago Athletic Association eleven, who are on a tour East. The score was 22 to 0.

—The betting is 5 to 4 that Princeton will beat University of Pennsylvania at Trenton Saturday. A number of Wall Street brokers are going down to see the game.

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FAST MILES AT BELMONT

ALIX TROTTED IN 2:08 3-4 AND DIRECTLY WAS IN GOOD FORM.

Owing to Bad Weather the Queen of the Harness Racers Had No Fast Exercise for Nearly Three Weeks—Directly Would Have Beaten His Record but for a Peculiar Break at the Last Turn—The Gentry and Robert J. Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—So far as the attendance was concerned, the light harness cracks at Belmont Park might as well have gone yesterday, for they drew a small crowd this afternoon. The programme deserved a much better patronage, for Alix stepped a creditable mile and Directly would probably have beaten his record but for a break in the last quarter mile.

The horses have been kept here waiting for favorable weather. They have had little or no fast work, and McDowell says he has not driven Alix a mile below 2:30 since she was at Boston nearly three weeks ago. Against those odds the little mare trotted in 2:08¾, the best performance of the kind ever made on a Philadelphia track. Her quarters were 0:32¼, 0:31¾, 0:33, and 0:31¾, the up-grade in the third quarter accounting for the slower time it took to cover it.

Directly set out at a more rapid rate, going to the quarter in 0:32, the half in 1:03, and three-quarters in 1:35¾. The wonderful two-year-old was coming like a whirlwind around the last turn when he made a standstill break, something almost unknown in his case. He took so long to recover that the mile was done in only 2:13½, the last quarter consuming 38 seconds.

McDowell could not account for the colt's mistake, but some of the other drivers discovered that the track had broken away just where Directly lost his stride, and he must have stepped in the hole.

The field buyers were fortunate in the two contests that made up the rest of the card, Rex Americus being the most expensive failure. He brought $25 to $12 for his two opponents in the 2:12 trot, but could do nothing with Baronet. The first mile was slow, as the others were all tied up, and, although Rex Americus finished last, he still brought 2 to 1 over the field.

Geers worked hard to beat Baronet through the stretch in the second and third heats, but the smaller colt out-footed the big one cleverly both times.

The 2:15 pace began with Maud P. the favorite, but Seabird was too fast for her in the first heat and Sheriff in the second. After that Seabird proved the stayer of the party, winning the fourth heat at his ease in 2:15¼, the fastest mile of the race, and a new mark for the pacer.

The match between Robert J. and John R. Gentry, along with exhibitions by Fantassy, Flying Jib, Alix, and Directly, and two class events go over till Friday. To-morrow there is a big card for local cracks owned at Manayunk and vicinity. Summaries:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Seabird, ch. s., by Lord Russell-Nalad, by Belmont, (Carpenter)	1	6	1	1
Sheriff, gr. g., by Richard-Scovill, (Moore)	3	1	2	5
Maud P., gr. m., (Hersey)	2	2	6	6
Daigetty, b. g., (Payn)	6	5	4	2
Jack Jewett, b. g., (McDowell and Ernest)	5	4	3	3
Kate C., b. m., (Howell)	4	3	5	4

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:16; 2:15¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Baronet, b. c., by Baron Wilkes, dam by Daniel Lambert, (McHenry)	1	1	1	
Rex Americus, b. c., (Geers)	3	2	2	
Answer, b. g., (McDowell)	2	3	3	

Time—2:18½; 2:15¼; 2:16.

Specials.—Against time, to beat 2:03¾; trotting. Alix, b.m., by Patronage-Atlanta, by Attorney, (McDowell).....Lost, time, 2:08¾. To beat 2:08.

Directly, blk. c., by Direct-Mabel, by Naubuc, (McDowell).....Lost, time, 2:13½.

ANOTHER BIG HORSE SALE.

Two Hundred Trotters to be Sold in Madison Square Garden.

Although nearly 400 trotters were put upon the market in this city last week, the prices realized were so satisfactory that William B. Fasig, manager of the trotting department of the Tattersalls Company has already arranged another big sale for the week following the National Horse Show. Beginning Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, and continuing about three days, about 200 trotters will be disposed of at Madison Square Garden.

One of the most important consignments yet booked is the entire racing stable owned by S. E. Bailey of Baltimore, and managed and driven by Barney Demarest. The star of this lot is the famous trotting mare Aline, 2:14½, by Paschal's Almont Boy. She is one of the most bloodlike trotters on the turf, and, in the hands of her former owner, James Elliott, she was for many years a formidable contestant in her class in the Grand Circuit. Charley C., 2:13½, by Sam Purdy, 2:20½, is another well-known trotter in this collection. The lion-hearted gray horse has been on the turf continuously for five years, lowering his mark each season and winning a great many hard-fought races. The neat little California-bred mare Reality, 2:19¼, by Reliance; Puck, 2:17¾, by Tacoma; Rockburn, 2:19¼; Billy C., 2:20¼, and Fugelman are others with fast records that Mr. Bailey is to sell. Besides these trotters, he offers the pacers Rebus, 2:12¾, by Chesterwood, and Clara J., 2:17¾, by Rattler Brooks.

A consignment from Nashville, Tenn., includes the four-year-old filly Elfrida, 2:18½, by Candidate, out of Gladness, by Nutwood, 2:18¾. She is owned by G. M. Fogg, President of the Cumberland Park Club. This young mare enjoys the distinction of being the only trotter that has ever won a heat from the champion filly Fantasy, 2:06. Elfrida beat her two heats and barely missed beating her record at Pittsburg in July, 1893. A. H. Robinson of Nashville consigns Garnett, 2:13½, by Pancoast, 2:21¾, out of Ruby, by Dictator. May Overton of the Hermitage Stud, Nashville, will sell Wistful, 2:13¾, a famous four-year-old by Wedgewood, 2:19, out of Lady Almont, 2:34. This filly will probably sell for more money than any other mare that has been put up at auction this season. W. B. Easterly says he will wager $100 on this. Wistful trots without boots or weights, and she drives so entirely without pulling that, with her beauty of form and carriage, she is an almost ideal road mare.

C. C. Perfect, Marysville, Ohio, sends Civilitine, 2:17¾, another fine road mare, by Civilization, 2:23¼. Dr. George C. Pitzer, St. Louis, will sell the young racehorse Uncle Josh, 2:19½, and Maggie Monroe, 2:20¼, by Monaco.

The entire racing stable of George H. Ketcham, the millionaire trainer and driver, from Toledo, Ohio, is to be closed out at this sale. It includes such famous trotters as Miss Lida, 2:10¾, by King Clay; Nyanza, 2:12¾, by Robert McGregor, 2:17½; Lena Holly, 2:18¾, by Director, 2:17; Navidad, 2:22½, by Whips, 2:27, and the pacer Pigeon, 2:16. Miss Lida and Nyanza are very valuable mares. It is generally understood that J. D. Rockefeller offered Mr. Ketcham $6,000 for Miss Lida during the Grand Circuit trotting meeting at Fleetwood last September, and it was then said that Frank Work also had his eye on the daughter of King Clay as a polemate for Merle Moore.

On Dec. 5 the Tattersalls will sell 100 head of trotting stock for C. J. Hamlin, the owner of Robert J., 2:01½. This sale is to be held in Buffalo, where Mr. Hamlin's Village Farm is situated.

Gold Souvenirs in This Century.

A century run is announced by the Long Island City Wheelmen for next Sunday. It will probably be the last open one-hundred-mile ride of the season, and it is likely to prove very popular. As an inducement to scorchers gold medals of handsome design will be given to the first two to reach the finishing point, and all those who arrive within a specified time will get gold souvenir trophies. The route will be from the clubhouse, at 254 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, to Oakdale and return, and the time limit set is fourteen hours. The start is scheduled for 6 A. M. The entry list will not close until the morning of the run, and any amateur wheelman desiring to participate can do so by s

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Old Glory.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 47th St-6th, 7th Av—Lecture.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th St—Vocal Recital.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Charley's Aunt.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Compagnon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée, 3:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille.
PASTOR'S, 14 St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	43	32	3:30 P. M.	45	40
6 A. M.	40	32	6 P. M.	44	40
9 A. M.	40	32	9 P. M.	43	39
12 M.	44	40	12 P. M.	43	40

Average temperature yesterday.....36⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....47 5-6
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, Warmer, East Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1894.

Consolidation has evidently been "counted out" in Brooklyn. There is a good deal of the Little Pedlington spirit in that peculiar city, but not enough to produce an adverse vote on the proposition to raise Brooklyn from the status of an unconsidered suburb to that of full partnership in a great municipality. The temper of Brooklyn's rascally politicians, however, raises the suspicion of fraud. They are opposed to consolidation because it will diminish the number of profitable places and jobs. The extraordinary delay in making a return of the vote and the fact that so many of the missing districts are in wards that voted for consolidation by considerable majorities at once suggests crooked work. Brooklyn election canvassers are notoriously the slowest and most ignorant in the country, and when frauds have been committed in that city the announcement of the fraudulent result has commonly been delayed for a day or two, precisely as the returns of the consolidation vote have now been delayed.

It may be interesting to note that at the election in this city in 1892 almost 92 per cent. of the registered vote was cast, and of the vote cast over 60 per cent. was Democratic and a little less than 35 per cent. Republican. Last year the vote was over 91 per cent. of the registration, and on Secretary of State nearly 61 per cent. of it was Democratic and about 33 per cent. Republican. This year the vote was less than 85 per cent. of the registration, which was unquestionably due to the vexation and delays of the ballot system and the shutting off of voters when the polls closed. If the ratio of votes cast to the registration had been the same as last year, there would have been just about 20,000 more in number than were actually cast. Of the total vote Hill received a trifle over 47 per cent., Morton more than 46 per cent., the rest being divided about equally between Mr. Wheeler alone and the three other candidates for Governor together. Strong's vote was nearly 57 per cent. of the total and Grant's a little more than 40 per cent. This indicates plainly enough that, so far as this city is concerned, Democratic votes did it.

That the combination of decent Democrats with Republicans should have availed to carry the city against Tammany Hall is a result upon which we have reason, of course, to congratulate ourselves. But the congratulations can by no means be unmixed. It seems that, under the most adverse circumstances and after all the exposures that have been made of its methods and its men, Tammany Hall can still command over 100,000 votes. This is an appalling fact. It means that there are so many voters who, whether vicious or merely hopelessly deluded, can be relied upon to oppose any effort to improve the Municipal Government and to support by their votes the criminal classes. It is true that as soon as Tammany is out of power this number begins to diminish, and that it will be still further diminished whenever some other organization than Tammany is recognized as the regular Democratic organization of the city. How far it will be diminished by these things remains to be seen. Even if it were cut down one-half, the remaining half would be a force steadily working for unrighteousness and corruption; and an array of even 50,000 voters organized in such an interest is very discouraging to consider as a force that municipal reformers must be prepared permanently to reckon with and to combat.

A Republican Board of Aldermen is so complete a novelty to the citizens of New-York that they find difficulty in conceiving of their city without its "Boord." It is gratifying that this result should have been decided by the defeat of Silver-Dollar Smith, who is doomed to as much privacy as the seclusion of a saloon affords, if the further investigations of the Lexow committee do not doom him to a deeper seclusion still. The "Boord" has not now that strength which in old days constituted the despair of the better element. It has been shorn of its most substantial powers and terrors. Henceforth Republican applicants for awnings and meat racks will receive that consideration to which they are entitled. It may even happen that the $100,000 or so annually thrown away on it in salaries may come to be the worst scandal connected with it. This is the best thing that could happen short of its abolition as a meaningless and costly humbug.

THE OUTCOME IN THE NATION.

Two facts stand out in the returns of Tuesday's elections, one with startling clearness, the other in a manner to challenge intense interest and careful study. The first is the tremendous shrinkage in the straight Democratic vote. Even if we put aside the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Hill in this State, as involving his own exasperating personality as well as the accumulated outrages of the State machine and its complicity with Tammany, and pass to other States, it is to find adverse pluralities only less amazing. Throughout the large States of the North and East and the Central West, these mount through the tens of thousands, and their total is expressed in hundreds of thousands. And the popular branch of the National Legislature, the House of Representatives, elected in 356 districts of fairly equal population, evenly distributed over the territory of the entire Union, will, after the 4th of March next, contain only a pitiful 108 Democrats and 238 Republicans, or exactly two-thirds. This is as striking a revolution in that body as political history records, and the more so as it follows within four years upon the revolution in the opposite direction which took place in 1890. At the same time the Democrats in the Senate will be reduced from 44 to 38; the Republicans will be increased from 37 to 44, and the 6 Populists will stand ready to join the Republicans in seating a Populist-Republican fusionist from Alabama.

The second fact to which we have alluded is the degree of strength developed by the Populists. On the face of the returns so far received, which are confined mainly to the figures of pluralities, the Populists seem to have suffered very complete reverses, that impression being derived chiefly from the defeat of the notorious Waite in Colorado and Lewelling in Kansas. Unquestionably these are instances of the very thorough revolt of two States against Populism in its most aggravated and offensive form. They are encouraging because they indicate that Populism, like some forms of poison, if taken in large enough doses, produces a nausea adequate to dispose of it. But it would be a mistake, and a very serious mistake, to infer that Populism generally, where it is organized and, in fusion or otherwise, plays a distinct part in politics, has failed, as it has failed in these two States. How far it has failed is to be known clearly only when we shall have the full returns and shall be able to tell with reasonable accuracy what has been the Populists' contribution to it. There are general statements, still to be verified, that they have made a strong showing in Illinois and Michigan, and there are results in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and in some of the Southern States in which their actual part is not yet known. It may be considerable; it may be insignificant; it may prove to be an increasing or a decreasing quantity. We cannot yet know with certainty, and while we have a right to rejoice in the extinction of Waite and Lewelling, we may be misled, both as to feeling and as to policy, by that cheerful incident.

There is, we are convinced, no danger of a Populist national party having any serious rôle as a separate party in this country. There is danger of the influence of the Populists upon the two great parties of the country. The violent fluctuations of public sentiment as to these parties as expressed in the elections of the last four years, show that neither party is secure of preponderance on the issues actually pending, and they are bound to have a very strong effect on the minds of the managers of the respective parties. We see to-day how the Republicans, under the stress of the reverses of 1890 and 1892, made haste to form alliances with the Populists in Alabama and North Carolina, and less formally in other States of the South, while in some Congressional districts in different parts of the country, each party in a minority has more or less courted the Populists, who were supposed to be able to turn the balance. It is quite probable that like temptations will present themselves during the next two years.

The anxiety of the politicians will be the greater because the elections of this year, unlike those of 1890 and 1892, did not turn on the tariff, and no action on that subject will result from them. Every one knew two years ago to-day that the McKinley tariff must be repealed. No one to-day expects that the new tariff will be repealed. It is physically impossible for three years, and when the next national election comes around it is more than probable that neither party will propose any radical change. What, then, will be the issue? That will sorely puzzle all leaders, and in their uncertainty they may do a great many risky things. But one thing the Democratic leaders must remember as a matter of life and death: They cannot fool with the currency question. They have done far too much of this already. It was only the splendid firmness of President Cleveland and the almost unbroken co-operation of the Republicans in Congress that secured the repeal of the Sherman law with no perilous conditions. Ohio and Michigan Democrats have been trying the experiment of fishing with free-silver bait for Populist votes, and have been properly punished. Speaker Crisp thought it expedient to lead a free-silver and anti-Administration fight in Georgia, and will have his reward in sitting under the gavel of Mr. Reed in the next Congress. Whatever is done or left undone before 1896, let there be no mistake about one thing—if the Democratic Party gets squarely on the wrong side of the currency question, that year will see it practically wiped out, and its leaders will look back upon the elections of this year with envy.

STRONG THREE YEARS, MORTON TWO.

The greatest benefit to come from the adoption of the revised Constitution will be the separation hereafter of municipal from general elections. In the adjustment of terms of office necessary to bring this about the term of the Mayor elected this year is extended to the end of 1897 and that of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor is made to terminate Dec. 31, 1896. Consequently Mr. Morton has been elected Governor for two years only, while Mr. Strong has been chosen Mayor for a term of three years. The State officers to be elected next year will have three-year terms instead of two, so that their successors will be chosen in 1898. This brings State elections into the even years and city elections into the odd years after the election of next year. When the successor of Mayor Strong is to be chosen the canvass will not be complicated by any election of State or National officers except representatives in the Legislature. It is on this that our hope of permanent municipal reform mainly depends, and it is the one unquestionably important achievement of the Constitutional Convention.

The other provisions relating to municipal government will make it difficult, if not impossible, to interfere with the administration of the affairs of this city by special acts of the Legislature without the consent and approval of the authorities and people of the city.

There are other substantial benefits to come from the new Constitution, such as the protection of the forest lands, encouragement of canal improvement, checks upon hasty and slovenly legislation, prohibition of the use of public money for sectarian schools, a careful safeguard over public pecuniary aid to charitable and reformatory institutions "wholly or partially under private control," and a more symmetrical and effective judiciary system.

These far outweigh the defects. The new apportionment is warped by partisan bias, which was unfortunately allowed to have effect in the convention, but it is fairer than we are apt to get from any Legislature, and there are some excellent requirements and restrictions regarding future apportionments. If it develops undesirable results, the people will find means of securing a correction of its objectionable features. It will probably have to be determined judicially whether any Legislature can sit before that is constituted for which the new Constitution provides. Whether the unwise anti-poolselling requirement will have effect depends upon legislation, as, according to the best authority, all laws passed under the old Constitution retain their validity until displaced by new ones.

But the separate election provisions are worth all the rest of the new features of the Constitution that are good and greatly overbalance those that are bad, which can be separately reached whenever public sentiment demands that they be corrected. An effect to which little or no attention was paid during the recent canvass is that to which we have referred, making Strong's term of office three years and Morton's two.

NOW FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The people of this city have left no doubt of their determination to have rapid-transit roads constructed by the use of the municipal credit, under the provisions of the law passed last April. With all the opposition that adverse interests could muster, and the loss of votes through inability to use the ballots intelligently, the popular decision is about three to one in favor of the proposition. We have no doubt that the real sentiment of the community is still more strongly in its favor than will be indicated by the returns, for all the opposition found expression, while the silent vote generally means more than mere acquiescence.

The vote puts an end to the alternative of again seeking to enlist private capital in the enterprise, and absolutely requires the commission to proceed with its work on the plan laid down in the law for municipal construction. We are fortunate in having a competent commission already in existence and approved by public sentiment. The result of the vote is in effect a declaration of confidence in the commission, for it was known before the election of whom it was composed. The only change will come with the accession of Mr. Strong to the office of Mayor, and that will be a great improvement, for Mr. Gilroy has been avowedly opposed to using the city's credit to supply the people with rapid-transit facilities, and there would have been distrust of a Tammany Mayor in any case.

After the 1st of January the commission will consist of Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, now Mr. Orr; Seth Low, John Claflin, William Steinway, John H. Starin, and John H. Inman. The three last named have the advantage of having taken part in all the proceedings under the act of 1891, which resulted in the routes and plans already provisionally approved by the present commission. The law provides that within thirty days after the official declaration of the result it shall be the duty of the Commissioners "to proceed to construct the said railway or railways, and to make and let all contracts," &c.

This simply means that within that time they shall take up the duties prescribed for them in the law, and not that they shall begin construction and the letting of contracts within a month after the vote is declared. A previous section makes it the duty of the Commissioners, in case of an affirmative vote, "to consider the routes, plans, and specifications," if any, previously laid out and adopted, and either to proceed with the construction according to those plans, "or to adopt other and different routes, plans, and specifications," &c. They have the power to make any changes they may see fit, and they are likely to consider carefully what has been already done before committing themselves definitely. The settled thing is that we are to have "municipal construction of rapid-transit roads," and consequently rapid transit itself, in the best and speediest way. Anybody that attempts to obstruct its course now is liable to get hurt.

A WARNING TO PLATT.

The fate of Hill ought to be instructive to Platt, and to teach him moderation in the hour of triumph.

Hill had not learned that valuable lesson. He used his control of the machinery of his party and of the machinery of the State Government unscrupulously.

The result has been that he has been beaten by a half larger majority than even that which was cast against his tool and creature, Maynard, and that he seems to have been permanently disposed of as a "leader."

This tragical tale is full of admonition to Platt in this hour of victory. Let him consider the awful example of David B. Hill as a warning against being an unbridled and licentious boss, or the older and equally awful example of the Great Hampshire Hog, the animal that was killed for having too much cheek.

THE GERMAN PREMIERSHIP.

The current number of Harper's Weekly has an interesting article upon the political crisis in Germany, in which it is observed that the situation sharply illustrates "the essential difference between the constitutional system of Germany and that of England and of other countries whose Governments are strictly parliamentary." That is, indeed, one of the most interesting aspects of the situation created by the retirement of Caprivi. But it seems that it would be more accurate to say that the German system is the system of England, France, and other constitutional countries in a rudimentary or undeveloped state than that it is a contrasting system. England is entitled to the distinction of being the first of constitutional countries in point of time. If its constitutionality does not go back to Magna Charta, it goes back at least to the time when it became recognized that supplies could not be obtained for the Crown without the consent of the Commons, and that the Commons could not be expected to vote supplies until it had secured a redress of grievances. Charles I. was the last English King openly to attack this position, but much later monarchs have sought to undermine it or to turn it. From the admission that supplies could not be had till grievances were redressed to the position that the popular assembly should dictate the administrative officers of the State seems a very long stride; and yet the latter is a logical consequence of the former and the constitutional history of England for two centuries was the story of the progress from one to the other. During these two centuries the monarch, whenever he found his faithful Commons disagreeing with him, undertook to have his way by bullying or by coaxing or by bribing their representatives. The Prime Minister was the royal agent for one or the other of these operations.

It was not until our own century that the right of the King to choose his own advisers, who should be responsible to the nation as well as to himself, was finally abandoned. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have been abandoned even yet. It is well known that, though Queen Victoria has more than once been compelled to accept a Prime Minister to whom she was personally opposed, yet her personal opposition availed to exclude from Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet Mr. Labouchère, who would otherwise have become a member of it. But it is none the less true that the British Government is administered by a "committee of the House of Commons," and that a British sovereign who desires a quiet life will do well to avoid an interest in politics and to cultivate an interest in "royal functions."

The Government of Germany is now in the same condition in which the Government of England was during the eighteenth century, when the King was allowed to choose his own Prime Minister and when his Prime Minister was his parliamentary agent. It was his business down to the time of George III., the last King of England who took an interest in politics, to see that the King got his way and that the Commons did not get its way when the two ways were opposed. It was according to his success that he was valued. From Walpole to Lord North, with the exception of Chatham, who was masterful enough to have his own way with both King and Commons, this was the function of a British Prime Minister; and it is the function of a German Prime Minister to this day. It is a function which is inconsistent with parliamentary or popular government, and it creates for its incumbent a position that is really untenable and anomalous. Even to seem to sustain it requires either very exceptional force, like Bismarck's, or very exceptional tact, such as Count Caprivi possesses. It would not be possible for a month in a country in which, as in our own, men were politically divided into two great parties. It is possible only where they are subdivided into groups, which a very skillful representative of the Court may succeed for a time in combining or separating so as to defeat the will of the nation and accomplish the victory of the King. If it be true that Count Caprivi has retired because he declined to advocate in the Reichstag measures upon which his master's heart was set, the fact shows how impossible, even in Germany, has become the position of a Prime Minister who is responsible to the sovereign and not to the people. For it is not at all likely that the Emperor has been able or will be able to select any successor to Caprivi who will succeed where Caprivi has failed. Indeed, it seems that Germany has entered upon the period of constitutional struggle which in England was closed with the passage of the first Reform bill. There is no reason to doubt that it will end in the same way, and that the administration in Germany will become as independent of the monarchy as it now is in Great Britain.

THE TIMES HAD THE FACTS.

One of Its Readers Tells Why He Liked the Edition of Wednesday.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Being one of the citizens who took a deep interest, and, so far as one citizen could take, an effective part, in the events of election day, it was only natural that I should read this morning's papers with more than usual care and attention.

After carefully going through every journal published in the city, I am moved to congratulate The Times on the unapproached fullness and accuracy of its election news, both city and State and from other States.

In its arrangement of this news, too, it seemed to me that The Times surpassed all its rivals, without exception. A glance over its first page told exactly what every reader wanted to see first—the popular verdict in this city, in this State, and in Congress. Definite figures on these points were given, even in the first edition of The Times, while that edition of the other papers dealt only with assertions, true enough, as it happened, but by no means conclusive to one eager for facts.

When I turned to the page on which the returns from other States were given, I found a similar superiority over the other papers. Definite results of the balloting in forty-one States appeared there, succinctly set down and admirably arranged. No other newspaper had anything to compare with this feature for fullness or accuracy.

The editorial page of The Times was not that which I read with least interest and profit. Your statement of the causes—ranging from crimes to blunders and misapprehensions—that led to Tuesday's overwhelming rebuke of machine politics and machine politicians, expressed exactly my sentiments, and I believe those of everybody else who would have a right to sign his letter,

A THINKING VOTER.

Republican Vote of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7.—Returns have come in slowly, but almost without exception they show large Republican gains. Busiel (Rep.) has been elected Governor by 6,000 plurality, Sulloway (Rep.) Congressman in the First District by 3,000, and Baker (Rep.) re-elected in the Second District by 3,000. The Republicans have also carried four of the five Councilor districts and seventeen of the twenty-four Senatorial districts, and will have seventy-five majority in the House of Representatives. They have also carried nine of the ten counties of the State. Their victory is complete in this State.

By 50,000 in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—Almost complete returns from the eighty counties of Minnesota show that Nelson (Rep.) has carried the State by a plurality of 50,000.

The Democratic-Populist fusion on Willis for Justice of the Supreme Court also failed, Collins (Rep.) being elected by a majority of at least 50,000.

The Republicans elect all of the seven Congressmen. The Legislature on joint ballot stands: Republicans, 130; Democrats, and Populists, 38. This insures the re-election of Senator Washburn.

A Clean Sweep in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—The latest returns indicate that the Republican majority on the State ticket will be between 35,000 and 40,000. Republicans elect Congressmen in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts. The Third District is doubtful, and the Fourth District is close.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY GROWS

INCREASED GAINS ON THE SECOND DAY'S FIGURES.

California, However, Elected a Democratic Governor—Missouri, on the Other Hand, Is in the Power of the Republicans at Last—A Sweep in Wisconsin—Republican Plurality in Illinois 90,000—Corresponding Gains in Other States.

Gains for the Republicans throughout the country rather than decreased majorities are shown by the second day's figures on the results of Tuesday's elections.

California, it is true, which was in doubt Tuesday night, elected a Democratic Governor, but, on the other hand, the Republicans made a sweep in the sturdy old-time Democratic State of Missouri.

Congressman Wilson's defeat in West Virginia is conceded.

Wisconsin went overwhelmingly Republican, Illinois gave a Republican plurality of 90,000, and there were proportionate Republican victories in other States.

EVEN MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

The Democrats Lose the Legislature and Eight Congressmen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—It seems likely that Missouri has joined the Republican ranks. Gov. Stone concedes that the next Legislature will be Republican. Everything indicates that the Republicans have elected eight Congressmen and that Bland and Dockery are among the defeated.

Chairman Cook of the State Democratic Committee states that from returns received at headquarters he believes the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket by a plurality of from 1,000 to 3,000. The Fifteenth Congressional District Committee telegraphs that Morgan, for Congress, was defeated by Burton (Rep.) by a plurality of 800—a Democratic loss of 3,500.

A telegram from Congressman Dockery of the Third District states that he believes he is defeated by 400 plurality. Returns indicate that R. E. Louis (Rep.) has beaten Congressman De Armond in the Sixth District. The Republicans claim that J. T. Tracey has defeated Congressman Heard in the Seventh District.

Vanhorn, (Rep.,) at Kansas City, admits that he is beaten by Tarsney, on the face of the returns, but says he will contest in the House.

Some of the counties, such as Billinger, Democratic for twenty years, elected the full Republican ticket by indisputable pluralities. An irregularity in St. Joseph may turn over a Congressional chair to that party.

Congressman Hatch of the First District is defeated by C. M. Clark (Rep.) by a small plurality, but Chairman Cook does not concede Hatch's defeat.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—R. L. Vanhorn (Rep.) concedes the election of J. C. Tarsney (Dem.) to Congress from the Fifth District, but claims fraud and will contest the election in the House.

THREE CONTESTS IN MARYLAND.

Republicans Charge Fraud—Gorman's Precinct Goes Republican.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—One of the peculiar things about the election in this State is that the Democratic counties which have secured the largest share of Federal offices went Republican.

Carroll County, which has the Collector of Customs, the best office in the State; the Special Deputy Collector, and a large number of minor offices, went Republican for the first time since 1866.

Harford County, which has the Collector of Internal Revenue, and more minor places than any other county in the State, in spite of the usual large Democratic majority went Republican.

Senator Gibson's county, Talbot, which has eighteen men in good Federal offices, also went Republican, and other counties with large numbers of offices to their credit went Republican, or showed a large falling off in the Democratic vote.

It is noticeable, also, that the precinct in Howard County in which Senator Gorman lives and votes gave a Republican majority for the first time in a quarter of a century.

The returns from the First Congressional District are yet incomplete, but the Republicans admit that the totals will indicate the election of the Democrats, Gentry for the short term, and Miles for the Fifty-fourth Congress. The Republican gain, on the face of the returns, will, therefore, be three Congressmen—William B. Baker in the Second, Charles E. Coffin in the Fifth, and George L. Wellington in the Sixth.

That the Democrats will have any representation in the Fifty-fourth Congress is not certain, however. The Republican State Committee claims to have evidence of the grossest frauds in the First, Third, and Fourth Districts and will protest the seats of Miles, Rusk, and Cowen.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

But One Democrat in the Whole Delegation Elected to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Careful estimates from the sixty-seven counties in the State give Hastings (Rep.) for Governor a plurality of 210,595. Complete returns will, in all likelihood, increase these figures.

Kirkpatrick (Rep.) defeats Hart (Dem.) in the Eighth Congressional District by 300 majority. Complete returns have been received from every Congressional district in the State, and the result is that the Democrats will have but one of the thirty Representatives from this State in the next House. This lonely Democrat is Erdman of the Ninth District, who is re-elected by a majority of 2,350. His majority in 1892 was 10,958. In the last House the Democrats had ten members from Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives is composed of 204 members. The present House has 135 Republicans, 63 Democrats, and six vacancies. The returns received indicate the election of 166 Republicans, 27 Democrats, and 11 doubtful.

The present Senate is composed of 33 Republicans and 17 Democrats. Of these, 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat hold over, 4 Republicans and 16 Democrats retiring. In place of the retiring Senators, 19 Republicans and 6 Democrats were elected on Tuesday. They will hold over the next session and participate in the election of a United States Senator in 1897. The new Senate will be composed of 43 Republicans and 7 Democrats.

EVANS CARRIES TENNESSEE.

Legislature Democratic, Assuring a Democratic United States Senator.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Chairman Carroll of the Democratic State Committee telegraphs H. Clay Evans (Rep.) his congratulations and concedes his election by at least 3,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—The returns from Tennessee indicate that Henry Clay Evans (Rep.) has been elected Governor over Peter Turney, (Dem.,) the present incumbent.

The Democrats carried the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts. The Republicans carried the First, Second, and Third Districts. One district, the Eighth, is still in doubt. Enloe (Dem.) is leading McCall (Rep.) by a small majority, but the indications are favorable to McCall.

The Democrats will have a safe majority in the Legislature, and the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate is assured.

The Second Congressional District returns show the defeat of John Houk (Rep.) by Henry R. Gibson (Ind. Rep.) by a majority of 2,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Patterson, (Dem.,) Tenth Congressional District, is elected by 4,000 majority over Brown, (Rep.)

THE PLURALITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Republicans Make Large Gains All Over the Bay State.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The State of Massachusetts, with ten small towns missing, gives Greenhalge 186,873, Richardson 8,104, Russell 123,246; Greenhalge's plurality, 63,627. The same cities and towns in 1893 gave Greenhalge 189,435, Russell 156,633, Banks 10,446; Greenhalge's plurality, 32,802. The missing towns in 1893 gave Greenhalge 4,714 plurality.

These towns will make 64,211 as Greenhalge's probable plurality in the State.

All of the Republican candidates for Congress were chosen except in the Ninth District, where Fitzgerald (Dem.) has 2,300 plurality. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican. Boston, complete, shows: Greenhalge, 29,098; Russell, 33,023, against 29,327 and 30,042 last year, a net Republican gain of 5,690. Returns from outlying districts are delayed, but all received show the same Republican gains.

CONNECTICUT'S REVOLUTION.

The State Votes Republican for the First Time in Fifteen Years.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon returns from 156 of the 168 towns in the State give Coffin, (Rep.,) for Governor, a plurality over Cady, the Democratic nominee, of 17,176. His majority over all candidates is 13,795. It is the first time a Republican Governor has been elected by the people in about fifteen years.

All the Republican candidates on the State ticket are elected by large majorities, including Mead for Controller. He defeats Staub, the Democratic nominee, by over 10,000. In each of the eight counties Coffin has majorities ranging from 700 to 2,500. All four Republican Congressmen are elected. The House will be Republican by about 140 majority, and the Republicans have elected 23 of the 24 Senators, the First Hartford District alone electing a Democrat. Every city in the State has gone Republican by good majorities.

The greatest surprise is in the Second Congressional District, where Sperry (Rep.) defeats Pigott, (Dem.,) the present Congressman, by about 5,700. In this city Burdett, (Rep.,) for Representative, is defeated by Barrett (Dem.) by only 17, which indicates a possible contest.

Judge William T. Elmer of Middletown, a personal friend of Gov. Coffin, who nominated him in the Republican convention, is the most prominent candidate for Speaker of the House. Samuel Fessenden of Stamford is the only other prominent candidate for the position now mentioned.

CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNOR A DEMOCRAT.

Two Congressmen May Also Have Been Saved from the Cyclone.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—The Democrats saved Budd for Governor and Maguire for Congress from the Fourth District out of the political cyclone that swept over California yesterday. Geary (Dem.) has a fighting show in the First Congressional District. The other five have gone Republican, as follows: Second, Grove A. Johnson; Third, Samuel G. Silburn; Fifth, Eugene Loud; Sixth, James McLachlan; Seventh, W. W. Bowers.

Budd will go out of the city with from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality, and the country will be unable to overcome this lead. His remarkable strength came from the element opposed to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The same vote elected Sutro (Pop.) for Mayor.

The city is wild with excitement to-night over the overthrow of the railroad power in State and municipal politics.

WILSON'S DEFEAT CONCEDED.

Chairman McGraw Says Dayton's Majority Will Be 1,500.

GRAFTON, West Va., Nov. 7.—Chairman McGraw concedes Dayton's election over Wilson for Congress by 1,500, while the Republicans claim as high as 5,000.

Jefferson County, (Wilson's home,) which the Democrats claimed would show a large gain, shows a loss of 31. Every county gives either largely decreased Democratic or increased Republican maorities.

The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot by 23 majority, insuring a Republican successor to Senator Camden. The Senate on account of hold-overs is Democratic by 2 majority.

OHIO'S REPUBLICAN PLURALITY.

The Party Has Secured All but Two of the Congressmen Beyond Doubt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The returns show that the Republican plurality in Ohio is about 135,000. The Republicans have elected nineteen of the twenty-one Congressmen beyond a doubt, and possibly one other—W. D. Davis—in the Fourth District. The result there will be so close that probably the official count will be necessary to determine it.

Sorg (Dem.) is elected in the Third District, on the unofficial returns, by 153 votes.

Fraud the Cry in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 7.—Although complete returns have not been received even yet, there is no doubt that each of the six Democratic Congressional nominees in Louisiana has been elected by more than 5,000 majority.

The Republicans are gathering material on which to have contests of the First, Second, and Third Districts. They have more than 1,000 affidavits of colored people who were refused registration in the city. They also allege numerous instances of intimidation of the colored vote.

They charge that Jefferson Parish's 2,000 majority for Buck is fraudulent. A case they quote is the Amesville box in that parish, where the vote was: Coleman, 186; Buck, 10. When the ballots were counted at 7 P. M. the returns, however, gave Buck 587, Coleman 0.

The Republican State Campaign Committee to-day received a telegram from National Chairman Babcock, urging it to gather proof of frauds and carefully to watch the returns.

Illinois 90,000 Republican.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Late returns show that the Republicans have elected their State ticket by a plurality of at least 90,000.

Cook County goes Republican by majorities ranging from 25,000 to 40,000. The new Legislature will be Republican in both branches by a majority of from 25 to 40 on joint ballot. This practically insures the re-election of Cullom to the United States Senate.

For Congress, the Republicans have captured twenty, and possible twenty-one, of the twenty-two districts. In the Sixteenth District, F. E. Donnell (Dem.) defeated Gen. J. I. Rennicker by a small majority. The Third District (Chicago) will be in doub

A NEW CONSTITUTION JAN. 1

THE WORK OF THE RECENT CONVENTION RATIFIED.

And the Constitution of 1846 Becomes a Matter of History after Jan. 1, 1895—A New Judiciary—Gambling to Cease—The Adirondack Forests to be Preserved—The Legislative Day to Begin on the First Wednesday of January—Coroners to be Abolished.

The work of the Constitutional Convendon, which was begun on May 8 and concluded on Sept. 30, has been ratified by the people of the State to the general surprise of the politicians. Returns from twenty-five counties in the State show that in only nine were majorities cast against the apportionment or the canal articles or the revised Constitution itself. But these majorities were very slight and were more than counterbalanced by the great majorities given in New-York and Kings.

The complete figures will not be known until the full vote of each county is canvassed, but there have been big pluralities for every one of the amendments all over the State. The approximate majorities for the amendments compiled from the returns received up to midnight, including the vote in this county, are: For Apportionment, 36,100; for Canal Improvement, 37,350; for the Revised Constitution, 33,230.

There was a close vote on apportionment in the city, but that was carried here by about 4,500.

The counties that gave majorities against the articles were Albany, that voted against apportionment and the Constitution and in favor of the canal amendment; Franklin, against the canal and the Constitution; Greene, Schoharie, and Ulster, against all three; Montgomery and Warren, against apportionment only; Ontario and Tioga, against canals.

The total number of amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention is thirty-three. The new Constitution, with all the proposed amendments, is known as Document No. 73 of the Constitutional Convention's records.

The amendments are as follows:

No.	Subject.	As Placed in the Revised Constitution.	
1.	Coroners	Art. X.,	Sec. 1
2.	Bills to be printed	Art. III.,	Sec. 15
3.	Speaker to be Governor	Art. IV.,	Sec. 7
4.	Removal of $5,000 limitation	Art. I.,	Sec. 18
5.	Power of President of Senate	Art. III.,	Sec. 10
6.	Residence for voting purposes	Art. II.,	Sec. 3
7.	Salt Springs may be sold	Art. VII.,	Sec. 7
8.	Voting otherwise than by ballot	Art. II.,	Sec. 5
9.	Abolition of Code Commission	Art. I.,	Sec. 16
10.	Prohibiting "riders" on appropriation	Art. III.,	Sec. 22
11.	Citizenship before voting	Art. II.,	Sec. 1
12.	Day of meeting of Legislature	Art. X.,	Sec. 6
13.	Prohibiting passes	Art. XIII.,	Sec. 5
14.	Contract labor in prisons, &c.	Art. III.,	Sec. 29
15.	Bi-partisan election boards	Art. II.,	Sec. 6
16.	Education	Art. IX.,	Secs. 1-4
17.	Judiciary	Art. VI.,	Secs. 1-23
18.	Apportionment	Art. III.,	Secs. 2-5
19.	Forest reserves	Art. VII.,	Sec. 7
20.	Registration of voters	Art. II.,	Sec. 4
21.	Term of Governor	Art. IV.,	Sec. 1
21.	Terms of State officers	Art. V.,	Secs. 1, 2
22.	Separation of elections	Art. XII.,	Sec. 3
23.	Canals, (sale of Hamburg)	Art. VII.,	Sec. 8
24.	Canal improvements	Art. VII.,	Secs. 9, 10
25.	Charities	Art. VIII.,	Secs. 11-15
26.	Classification of cities	Art. XII.,	Sec. 2
26.	Debt limitation	Art. VIII.,	Sec. 10
27.	Constitution to take effect	Art. XV.,	Sec. 1
28.	Civil service	Art. V.,	Sec. 9
29.	Drainage of agricultural lands	Art. I.,	Sec. 7
30.	Future amendments	Art. XIV.,	Sec. 1-3
31.	Liability of bank stockholders	Art. VIII.,	Sec. 7
32.	Prohibiting poolselling	Art. I.,	Sec. 9
33.	Militia	Art. XI.,	Sec. 1-6

The schedule gives the number of the new amendment in the order in which it passed and the position each will occupy in the revised Constitution.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A Complete List of Those Probably Elected.

The latest returns indicate the unprecedentedly top-heavy majority of 78 Republicans in the next Assembly, which will consist of 103 Republicans and only 25 Democrats, a Republican gain of 27, which insures anything but comfort or pleasure to the next Speaker, who will have the chairmanships of only thirty-six committees to be distributed.

Already the names of half a dozen gentlemen have sprouted out as ambitious to handle the gavel during the next session, namely, Speaker George R. Malby of St. Lawrence, Hamilton Fish of Garrisons, Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego, James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Epenetus Howe of Tioga, the personal representative of Mr. Platt; J. Irving Burns of Westchester, and S. F. Nixon of Chautauqua.

It is assumed that Mr. T. C. Platt and Gov.-elect Morton will name and elect the Speaker of the House of 1895.

The leadership of the twenty-five band of Democrats will be between John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Samuel J. Foley of New-York, and John A. Hennessy of Kings.

The list of members elected follows:

"R."—Republican. "D."—Democrat. "T."—Tammany. *Re-elected.

ALBANY.
1. Frank Bloomingdale....R.
2. James Keenholte....R.
3. Jacob L. Ten Eyck....D.
4. Amos J. Ablett....R.

ALLEGANY.
Fred A. Robbins*....R.

BROOME.
Joseph H. Brownell*....R.

CATTARAUGUS.
Charles W. Terry*....R.

CAYUGA.
Benj. M. Wilcox*....R.

CHAUTAUQUA.
S. Fred Nixon*....R.

CHEMUNG.
John B. Stanchfield....D.

CHENANGO.
David Sherwood*....R.

CLINTON.
Willis T. Honsinger....R.

COLUMBIA.
Aaron B. Gardenier....R.

CORTLAND.
Wilber Holmes....R.

DELAWARE.
Robert Cartwright....R.

DUTCHESS.
1. Edward H. Thompson*....R.
2. Augustus B. Gray*....R.

ERIE.
1. Cornelius Coughlin*....D.
2. Simon Seibert*....R.
3. Charles H. Braun*....R.
4. Joseph H. Whittet*....R.
5. Philip Gerst*....R.
6. Charles F. Schoepflin*....R.

ESSEX.
Albert Weed....R.

FRANKLIN.
Thomas A. Sears....R.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Philip Keck*....R.

GENESEE.
Thomas B. Tuttle*....R.

GREENE.
Daniel Gerce Greene....R.

HERKIMER.
E. La Grange Smith....R.

JEFFERSON.
Harrison Fuller*....R.

KINGS.
1. Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr....R.
2. John A. Hennessy*....R.
3. John F. Houghton*....D.
4. Frank Gallagher....D.
5. John H. Read....R.
6. Edward M. Clarkson....R.
7. George W. Brush....D.
8. John J. Cain*....R.
9. Thomas H. Rockwell....R.
10. Frank H. Schuls*....R.
11. Harry Schuls*....R.

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES.

	APPORTIONMENT. For.	APPORTIONMENT. Against.	CANAL. For.	CANAL. Against.	CONSTITUTION. For.	CONSTITUTION. Against.
Albany	17,500	18,000	18,000	17,500	18,000	18,500
Allegany	....	....	....	....	....	....
Broome	3,650	2,668	3,216	2,868	3,650	2,641
Cattaraugus	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chautauqua	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chemung	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chenango	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cortland	2,762	2,102	2,526	2,259	2,581	2,143
Delaware	3,836	3,288	3,414	3,486	3,606	3,214
Dutchess	5,381	4,873	5,514	5,303	5,695	4,991
Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Essex	....	....	....	....	....	....
Franklin	1,517	1,346	1,001	1,619	1,211	1,371
Fulton and Hamilton	4,812	2,879	4,952	2,769	4,857	2,792
Genesee	2,608	1,622	2,620	1,771	2,556	1,624
Greene	1,681	2,538	1,897	2,217	1,947	2,106
Herkimer	3,829	3,384	4,467	3,179	3,719	3,254
Jefferson	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kings	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	2,021	1,992	2,288	1,882	2,094	1,843
Livingston	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monroe	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montgomery	3,230	3,352	3,829	3,228	3,352	3,260
New-York	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oneida	8,791	7,023	10,735	6,413	9,285	5,689
Onondaga	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario	4,275	3,793	3,810	4,190	4,137	3,757
Orange	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orleans	2,484	1,920	2,864	1,852	2,585	1,806
Oswego	....	....	....	....	....	....
Otsego	....	....	....	....	....	....
Putnam	860	741	806	731	816	721
Queens	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rockland	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Lawrence	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saratoga	4,908	4,157	5,072	4,047	4,824	3,942
Schenectady	2,238	1,938	2,329	1,829	2,240	2,153
Schoharie	1,913	3,058	1,920	3,119	1,992	3,121
Schuyler	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca	....	....	....	....	....	....
Steuben	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suffolk	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sullivan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tioga	2,328	2,279	2,091	2,588	2,331	2,272
Tompkins	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulster	4,478	4,927	4,312	4,884	4,254	4,604
Warren	1,715	1,784	2,184	1,658	1,869	1,733
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wayne	3,942	2,118	3,667	3,195	3,486	2,737
Westchester	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	2,658	1,689	2,554	1,831	2,534	1,620
Yates	1,808	1,777	1,760	1,806	1,702	1,485
Total	94,265	74,218	97,828	86,184	95,278	83,369
Majority	20,047	....	11,644	....	11,004	....

New-York County not included.

KINGS COUNTY—(Continued.)			
12.	John H. Campbell	R.	
13.	Arthur J. Audett	R.	
14.	Henry E. Abell	R.	
15.	Albert A. Wray*	R.	
16.	William H. Friday*	R.	
17.	James Scanlon*	R.	
18.	Julius L Wieman*	R.	
LEWIS.			
	Melville W. Van Amber*	R.	
LIVINGSTON.			
	Otto Kelsey*	R.	
MADISON.			
	Lambert B. Kern*	R.	
MONROE.			
1.	Charles J. Smith	R.	
2.	James M. E. O'Grady	R.	
3.	W. W. Armstrong	R.	
MONTGOMERY.			
	E. Watson Gardiner*	R.	
NEW-YORK.			
1.	Daniel E. Finn	T.	
2.	Thomas J. Barry	T.	
3.	Charles S. Adler	R.	
4.	James A. Donnelly	T.	
5.	Samuel J. Foley*	T.	
6.	Benjamin Hoffman	T.	
7.	Henry W. Hoops	R.	
8.	Alfred R. Conkling	D.	
9.	John F. McDermott*	D.	
10.	Jacob Kunzenman	D.	
11.	Frank D. Pavey	R.	
12.	Edward B. Le Fetra*	T.	
13.	William Halpin	R.	
14.	John P. Corrigan	T.	
15.	Seth Wilkie	R.	
16.	Charles Stainberg	T.	
17.	P. J. Trainor*	T.	
18.	Daniel J. Gleason*	T.	
19.	Welton C. Percy	R.	
20.	John B. Fitzgerald	T.	
21.	Howard Payson Wilds	R.	
22.	Michael F. Tobin*	T.	
23.	Judson Lawson*	R.	
24.	Louis H. Bold	R.	
25.	S. S. Blake	T.	
26.	Harvey T. Andrews	R.	
27.	Chilip W. Reinhard, Jr	R.	
	George W. Hamilton	R.	
29.	Alonzo Bell	R.	
30.	William W. Niles, Jr	R.	
NIAGARA.			
	John H. Clark*	R.	
ONEIDA.			
1.	Henry P. Hoefler*	R.	
2.	William Cary Sanger	R.	
ONONDAGA.			
1.	Charles R. Rogers	R.	
2.	Charles C. Cole	R.	
3.	Levi S. Chapman	R.	
ONTARIO.			
	Walter A. Clark	R.	
ORANGE.			
1.	Louis F. Goodsell	R.	
2.	Joseph Dean	R.	
ORLEANS.			
	George Bullard	R.	
OSWEGO.			
	Danforth E. Ainsworth*	R.	
OTSEGO.			
	John J. Rider*	R.	
PUTNAM.			
	Hamilton Fish, Jr.*	R.	
QUEENS.			
1.	John B. Madden	D.	
2.	James S. Fairbrother*	R.	
3.	Eugene F. Vacheron*	R.	
RENSSELAER.			
1.	John T. Norton	D.	
2.	John M. Chambers*	R.	
3.	John P. Cole	R.	
RICHMOND.			
	Michael Conklin	R.	
ROCKLAND.			
	Otis H. Cutler*	R.	
ST. LAWRENCE.			
	George R. Malby*	R.	
SARATOGA.			
	Charles H. McNaughton	R.	
SCHENECTADY.			
	Thomas W. Winne	R.	
SCHOHARIE.			
	Henry J. Staley	D.	
SCHUYLER.			
	George A. Snyder*	R.	
SENECA.			
	Harry M. Glen*	R.	
STEUBEN.			
1.	W. W. Babcock*	R.	
2.	Merrit F. Smith*	R.	
SUFFOLK.			
	Richard Higbie*	R.	
SULLIVAN.			
	Henry Krenrich	R.	
TIOGA.			
	Epenetus Howe*	R.	
TOMPKINS.			
	Edwin C. Stewart*	R.	
ULSTER.			
1.	W. S. Van Keuren	R.	
2.	James Lounsberry*	R.	
WARREN.			
	Taylor J. Eldredge*	R.	
WASHINGTON.			
	William D. Stevenson	R.	
WAYNE.			
	George S. Horton*	R.	
WESTCHESTER.			
1.	J. Irving Burns	R.	
2.	John N. Stewart	R.	
3.	James W. Husted	R.	
WYOMING.			
	Reuben J. Tilton*	R.	
YATES.			
	Everett Brown	R.	

Assembly—Republicans elected....103
Democrats elected....25
Senate (elected last year)—Republicans....19
Democrats....12
Ind. Dem....1

Total Republican representation....122
Total Democratic representation....37

Republican majority on joint ballot....85

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Pluralities in the Various Counties for Morton and Hill.

The table given below shows the pluralities in the various counties of the State for the leading candidates for Governor. The full vote for Mr. Wheeler is also given, with a few counties missing:

County.	Wheeler's Full Vote.	1894. Hill.	1894. Morton.	1891. Flower.	1891. Fassett.
Albany	160	.....	1094	4227	.....
Allegany	....	.....	3279	.....	2047
Broome	154	.....	3110	.....	1479
Cattaraugus	....	.....	3100	.....	1506
Cayuga	130	.....	3428	.....	1555
Chautauqua	211	.....	7516	.....	3997
Chemung	83	846	.....	720	.....
Chenango	125	.....	2235	.....	608
Clinton	104	.....	2434	.....	425
Columbia	34	.....	771	98	.....
Cortland	53	.....	1823	.....	1008
Delaware	81	.....	2092	.....	825
Dutchess	172	.....	1723	75	.....
Erie	689	.....	10921	1280	.....
Essex	....	.....	2401	.....	1288
Franklin	49	.....	2852	.....	1887
Fulton and Hamilton	74	.....	2427	.....	333
Genesee	96	.....	2072	.....	738
Greene	56	.....	199	661	.....
Herkimer	89	.....	1545	.....	366
Jefferson	....	.....	3308	.....	338
Kings	11435	.....	17169	16080	.....
Lewis	56	.....	1060	.....	109
Livingston	79	.....	1634	.....	548
Madison	173	.....	3172	.....	1569
Monroe	201	.....	7333	.....	3870
Montgomery	....	.....	1266	129	.....
New-York	8796	2549	.....	59502	.....
Niagara	....	.....	1917	496	.....
Oneida	203	.....	3647	.....	267
Onondaga	281	.....	4707	.....	1909
Ontario	89	.....	2009	.....	640
Orange	....	.....	3207	.....	488
Orleans	77	.....	1520	.....	1418
Oswego	151	.....	3936	.....	2085
Otsego	100	.....	1667	.....	346
Putnam	54	.....	761	.....	140
Queens	398	.....	2883	2863	.....
Rensselaer	....	.....	1834	1709	.....
Richmond	....	.....	109	1604	.....
Rockland	190	.....	464	786	.....
St. L'wrence	107	.....	8056	.....	5088
Saratoga	92	.....	3189	.....	971
Schenectady	2	.....	502	503	.....
Schoharie	58	559	.....	1537	.....
Schuyler	23	.....	804	.....	516
Seneca	33	.....	331	491	.....
Steuben	151	.....	3824	.....	1269
Suffolk	240	.....	2664	.....	448
Sullivan	....	.....	800	.....	18
Tioga	94	.....	1643	.....	775
Tompkins	143	.....	1943	.....	880
Ulster	140	.....	1661	1095	.....
Warren	44	.....	1495	.....	802
Washington	48	.....	4193	.....	2500
Wayne	95	.....	3243	.....	1848
Westchester	491	.....	3307	1831	.....
Wyoming	90	.....	2181	.....	972
Yates	52	.....	1671	.....	940
Total plurality		3954	160500	95687	47852
Flower's plurality, 1891					47835
Morton's plurality					156546

Total Wheeler vote, nine counties missing, 28,812.

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Pluralities Given in the Various Counties for Saxton or Lockwood.

The following table shows the pluralities given in the various counties for Lieutenant Governor:

	Lockwood.	Saxton.
Albany	.....	848
Allegany	.....	.....
Broome	.....	2928
Cattaragus	.....	.....
Cayuga	.....	3336
Chautauqua	.....	.....
Chemung	867	.....
Chenango	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	2321
Columbia	.....	587
Cortland	.....	1811
Delaware	.....	2802
Dutchess	.....	1598
Erie	.....	9498
Essex	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	2809
Fulton and Hamilton	.....	.....
Genesee	.....	1935
Greene	.....	44
Herkimer	.....	1368
Jefferson	.....	3106
Kings	.....	7178
Lewis	.....	1020
Livingston	.....	.....
Madison	.....	3019
Monroe	.....	7173
Montgomery	.....	1180
New-York	22862	.....
Niagara	.....	1943
Oneida	.....	3377
Onondaga	.....	4261
Ontario	.....	2003
Orange	.....	.....
Orleans	.....	.....
Oswego	.....	3761
Otsego	.....	1529
Putnam	.....	680
Queens	.....	.....
Rensselaer	.....	1335
Richmond	.....	.....
Rockland	.....	346
St. Lawrence	.....	.....
Saratoga	.....	3082
Schenectady	.....	390
Schoharie	636	.....
Schuyler	.....	380
Seneca	.....	267
Steuben	.....	3652
Suffolk	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....
Tioga	.....	1588
Tompkins	.....	1833
Ulster	.....	1534
Warren	.....	1503
Washington	.....	3995
Wayne	.....	3433
Westchester	.....	2776
Wyoming	.....	2088
Yates	.....	1625
Total plurality	.....	.....
Saxton's plurality, 1894	.....	.....

RIDICULOUS ELECTION BETS.

The Democratic Losers Beginning to Pay Them to the Republicans.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The usual ridiculous election wagers are being paid to-day by too confiding and enthusiastic Democrats. A large sum of money changed hands in this town as a result of the overwhelming victory of the Republicans.

More than 1,000 people were attracted to Cranston's Station this afternoon to witness Thomas Skelly, a railroad man, wheel William S. Wallace, a hack owner and liveryman, from Cranston's Dock up the hill and through the main street of the village to Stephens's Hotel. A fife and drum corps preceded the wheelbarrow, while the Citizens' Band brought up the rear. Skelly had a felon on his right hand and could not use it. A rope was placed around his neck and attached to one handle of the barrow. In this way, and with the aid of half a dozen sympathizers, he waded through mud eight inches in depth and performed his two-mile circuit to the great delight of the spectators.

Hoffman Again Clerk of Dutchess.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 7—Theodore A. Hoffman, the Republican candidate for Clerk of Dutchess County, who was removed by Gov. Hill in 1891 for refusing to sign the Mylod returns, was yesterday reelected County Clerk by 2,503 majority, running about 1,000 ahead of his ticket.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

BARELY A HUNDRED ELECTED

LESS THAN A THIRD OF THE NEXT HOUSE ARE DEMOCRATS.

Republican Control of the Senate Assured—Twenty-one State Delegations Solidly Republican—Only Seven State Delegations Democratic—"Objector" Holman, "Silver-Dollar" Bland, and "Economist" Dockery Among the Defeated Democrats—Members of the Next House.

Before the returns have been all received from the 356 Congressional districts it is probable that the political cyclone will have swept away so many Democratic candidates that there will be less than one hundred Representatives of that party to answer to the roll call at the meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress. Should there be a hundred Democrats present and claiming seats, the number of contests already promised, and which are likely, in part, to be favorably considered by the Republicans, will be settled against them, so that before the House has fairly settled down to its work there may be a body of some three score and ten Democrats only left to idly protest against Reed and his rulings.

The success of the Republicans has been overwhelming. They have elected solid delegations of Representatives from twenty-one States, while the Democrats have held solidly only the States of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas, with fifty-six members all told.

The losses of prominent members will deprive the Democrats of many of their leading men, some of whom have become, by long service, members of great experience and Parliamentary skill. Holman, the objector, has fallen, and with him fell Bynum and all the other Indiana candidates. Springer has been beaten in Illinois, with Fithian, the promoter of the Free-Ships bill. There is some hope expressed by the friends of W. L. Wilson that he may yet pull through in West Virginia, but the hope is faint. If declared elected, it may be expected that a contest will be made by his Republican opponents, which will inevitably result in the election of the Republican (Dayton) by the House.

One of the greatest surprises of the election is that furnished by the reports from Missouri. That State has usually elected a nearly solid Democratic delegation. In the Fifty-fourth Congress it will be represented by at least nine Republicans, the Republican tide having overwhelmed all but six of the Democratic candidates in that State. Among the conspicuous Democrats who have gone down in the fight are Bland, the zealous free silver advocate; Dockery of the Appropriations Committee, the promoter of the recently-adopted scheme of reorganization of Government business methods, by which a saving of more than $500,000 annually was effected; Heard, who is Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, and perhaps Hatch, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the "father" in the House of the Anti-Option bill.

Montgomery of Kentucky, a member of the Ways and Means, is among the defeated Democrats. So is the sole Democratic members from Iowa in the Fifty-third Congress. Outhwaite of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Rules, has perished in the political storm, along with Tom Johnson and half a dozen renominated Ohio Democrats. Pennsylvania sends but one Democrat to represent the State.

The Republicans now appear to have 238 members-elect. With 237 they would have a two-thirds majority, and so they will be in a position to pass any bill over the veto of the President. The Republicans will have just half the Senate, and with the votes of some of the Populists, among whom are counted Jones of Nevada, and Stewart, who will unquestionably be tempted to resume their places as Republicans, they will be in possession of a majority about as small as that held by the Democrats at present. But they cannot yet command a two-thirds mayority, and the veto of the President will continue effective.

The political division of the Fifty-fourth Congress, as compared with the division in the Fifty-third, is as follows:

ALABAMA.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	R. H. Clarke*....D.	6.	J. H. Bankhead*..D.
2.	J. S. Stallings*..D.	7.	M. W. Howard..P.
3.	G. P. Harrison...D.	8.	Joseph Wheeler*.D.
4.	G. A. Robbins*...D.	9.	D. W. Underwood.D.
5.	A. T. Goodwin....P.		

ARKANSAS.

1.	P. D. McCulloch*.D.	4.	W. L. Terry*....D.
2.	John S. Little...D.	5.	H. A. Dinsmore*.D.
3.	Thos. C. McRae*.D.	6.	Robert Neill*....D.

CALIFORNIA.

1.	J. A. Barham....R.	5.	E. F. Loud*.....R.
2.	G. L. Johnson....R.	6.	J. M. McLachlan.R.
3.	S. G. Hilborn*....R.	7.	W. W. Bowers*..R.
4.	Jas. G. Maguire*.D.		

COLORADO.

1.	J. F. Shafroth....R.	2.	T. M. Bowen....R.

CONNECTICUT.

1.	F. G. Platt.....R.	3.	Chas. A. Russell*.R.
2.	N. D. Sperry.....R.	4.	E. J. Hill.....R.

DELAWARE.

J. S. Willis	R.

FLORIDA.

1.	S. M. Sparkman.D.	2.	C. M. Cooper*....D.

GEORGIA.

1.	R. E. Lester*....D.	7.	J. W. Maddox*....D.
2.	B. E. Russell*...D.	8.	T. G. Lawson*....D.
3.	Charles F. Crisp*.D.	9.	T. E. Tate*.....D.
4.	Charles L. Moses*.D.	10.	J. C. C. Black....D.
5.	L. F. Livingston*.D.	11.	H. G. Turner*....D.
6.	C. L. Bartlett....D.		

IDAHO.

Edgar Wilson	R.

ILLINOIS.

1.	J. F. Aldrich*....R.	12.	Jos. G. Cannon*..R.
2.	Wm. Lorimer.....R.	13.	V. Warner.....R.
3.	L. E. McGann*..D.	14.	V. Graff.....R.
4.	C. W. Woodman.R.	15.	F. Marsh*.....R.
5.	G. E. White.....R.	16.	F. E. Downing...D.
6.	Julius Goldzier*..D.	17.	J. A. Connolly...R.
7.	George E. Foss..R.	18.	F. Remann.....R.
8.	A. J. Hopkins*..R.	19.	Benson Wood.....R.
9.	R. R. Hitt*....R.	20.	O. Burrell.....R.
10.	Philip S. Post*...R.	21.	E. J. Murphy....R.
11.	Walter Reeves...R.	22.	Geo. W. Smith*..R.

INDIANA.

1.	J. A. Hemenway.R.	8.	George W. Farris.R.
2.	A. M. Hardy.....R.	9.	J. F. Hanley.....R.
3.	R. J. Tracewell..R.	10.	J. E. Hatch.....R.
4.	J. F. Watson....R.	11.	George W. Steele.R.
5.	J. Overstreet....R.	12.	J. D. Leighty....R.
6.	H. U. Johnson*..R.	13.	L. W. Royce....R.
7.	Charles L. Henry.R.		

IOWA.

1.	S. M. Clark.....R.	7.	J. A. T. Hull*..R.
2.	G. M. Curtis.....R.	8.	W. P. Hepburn*.R.
3.	D. B. Henderson*.R.	9.	A. L. Hager*....R.
4.	Thos. Updegraff*.R.	10.	J. P. Dolliver*..R.
5.	R. G. Cousins*..R.	11.	G. D. Perkins*..R.
6.	John F. Lacey*..R.		

KANSAS.

At Large.—R. W. B'ue	R.	4.	C. E. Curtis*....R.
1.	Case Broderick*..R.	5.	W. A. Calderhead.R.
2.	O. L. Miller.....R.	6.	A. H. Ellis.....R.
3.	S. S. Kirkpatrick.R.	7.	C. I. Long.....R.

KENTUCKY.

1.	J. K. Hendricks.D.	7.	George Denny, Jr.R.
2.	J. D. Clardy....D.	8.	J. B. McCreary*.D.
3.	C. U. McElroy....D.	9.	Rolla K. Hart....D.
4.	J. W. Lewis.....R.	10.	J. W. Kendall....D.
5.	Walter Evans....R.	11.	D. H. Colson.....R.
6.	A. S. Berry*....D.		

LOUISIANA.

1.	Adolph Meyer*...D.	4.	H. W. Ogden*....D.
2.	Charles F. Buck..D.	5.	C. J. Boatner*...R.
3.	Andrew Price*...D.	6.	S. M. Robertson*.D.

MAINE.

1.	Thomas B. Reed*.R.	3.	S. L. Milliken*..R.
2.	Nelson Dingley, Jr*.....R.	4.	C. A. Boutelle*..R.

MARYLAND.

1.	J. W. Miles.....D.	4.	J. K. Cowen....D.
2.	W. B. Baker.....R.	5.	C. E. Coffin.....R.
3.	H. W. Rusk*.....D.	6.	G. L. Wellington.R.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1.	A. B. Wright*....R.	8.	S. W. McCall*..R.
2.	F. H. Gillett*....R.	9.	J. F. Fitzgerald..D.
3.	J. H. Walker*....R.	10.	H. H. Atwood....R.
4.	L. D. Apsley*....R.	11.	Wm. F. Draper*..R.
5.	William S. Knox..R.	12.	E. A. Morse*....R.
6.	Wm. Cogswell*..R.	13.	J. Simpkins, Jr..R.
7.	W. E. Barrett..R.		

MICHIGAN.

1.	J. B. Corliss.....R.	7.	H. G. Snoven....R.
2.	George Spalding..R.	8.	W. S. Linton*...R.
3.	J. C. Burrows*..R.	9.	R. P. Bishop....R.
4.	F. Thomas*...R.	10.	E. A. Crump.....R.
5.	W. A. Smith*....R.	11.	John Avery*....R.
6.	D. D. Aitkin*....R.	12.	S. M. Stephenson*.R.

MINNESOTA.

1.	J. A. Tawney*....R.	5.	Loren Fletcher*..R.
2.	J. T. McCleary*.R.	6.	C. A. Towne.....R.
3.	O. M. Hall*.....D.	7.	F. M. Eddy.....R.
4.	A. R. Kiefer*....R.		

MISSISSIPPI.

1.	J. M. Allen*.....D.	5.	J. S. Williams*..D.
2.	J. C. Kyle*.....D.	6.	W. M. Denny.....D.
3.	T. C. Catchings*.D.	7.	J. G. Spencer....D.
4.	H. D. Money*....D.		

MISSOURI.

1.	W. H. Hatch*....D.	9.	Champ Clark*....D.
2.	U. S. Hall*.....D.	10.	Ric'd Bartholdt*..R.
3.	H. G. Orton*....R.	11.	C. F. Joy.....R.
4.	C. G. Crowther..R.	12.	F. M. Sterrett...R.
5.	J. C. Tarney*..D.	13.	James D

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going South wishes to find a place for a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family. 29 West 81st St., present employer's, from 10 to 12, for two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young American girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and taking care of children; good city reference. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, between 1 and 5, at 30 West 40th St.; ring bell once; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; six years' best city references from last place; no objections to country. 224 East 45th St., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid or waitress, who will be disengaged on account of family going to Europe; can highly recommend her. 345 West 54th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in some other work; has best of city reference; for private family only. M. G., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to country; personal reference from last place. 420 West 46th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl in a small private family; willing, obliging; good city reference. 345 West 59th St.; ring Mulligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging. Winifred, care of McGlyn, 115 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; assist with other work if required; best city reference. F., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a position for girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, between 9 and 12, at present employer's, 112 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; three years' city references. 123 West 60th St.; Keenan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to take care of growing children or to do light chamberwork; good seamstress; best city reference from last employer. 119 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and good plain sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Present employer's, 38 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid; good city references. 200 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; or would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German woman as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 1 A. M., at 170 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; best city references. 137 East 59th St.; please ring Thompson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl; Protestant; as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in an American family as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 308 West 18th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city references. 224 West 67th St., Petterson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children; best city reference. 712 9th Av.; no cards; ring Finar's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with children; willing and obliging; best city reference. Present employer's, 38 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, from North of Ireland, as chambermaid or waitress. 337 West 53d St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference from present employer, who can be seen; wages, $20. Can be seen, for two days, at 113 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant chambermaid; will assist with laundry work or plain sewing; city reference. 217 East 25th St. McMorrow.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' city reference. R. M., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman, not long in country, as good chambermaid and to do sewing or kitchenwork; no cards. 163 West 32d St., Mrs. Rouillard's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; twelve years' best city reference; employer can be seen. S. D., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl; first-class reference. H. S., 238 East 33d St.; ring Ohlsson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid; would assist with children or do plain sewing; can come well recommended. M. A., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. R. A. G., 821 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to do sewing; good reference. I. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best reference. J. C., 224 West 41st St.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. M. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WILLING TO ASSIST with washing; best city reference. M. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Sydon, 435 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 24 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl as chambermaid or to assist with washing; willing; good reference. T. F., 156 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting or do parlor work. 62 West 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; lady can be seen. M. P., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and DO PLAIN SEWING, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. M. L., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid; best city reference. E. J., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; by a Protestant girl; four years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Swedish girl; good references. 632 2d Av., two bells.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—In a private family; city reference. 439 West 30th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a lady as companion or governess; would assist in housekeeping; best references. Miss Powell, 104 East 17th St.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestants; one as first-class cook; understands her duties thoroughly; other as kitchenmaid and assist with other work; best private family references. 307 West 35th St., care Mrs. Marini.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of fine cooking; best city reference. C. G., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and baker, permanent place; best city reference; last employer gave up housekeeping. Manning, 702 East 9th St., all week.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing in a small family; best city reference; wages, $20. D. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; good city reference; wages, $20 per month. A. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; understands all kinds of cooking; wages, $40; references. Call, for two days, Mrs. Goode, 228 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; to take entire charge; city or country; city reference. 126 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; has good city reference. 43 East 19th St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; willing to do some washing; city or country; best city reference. A. N., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds game; good baker; first-class city reference; best families. 152 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or GENERAL HOUSEwork.—In small family; references. 405 West 50th St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; first-class references. 915 6th Av., second flat; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable North German as cook in small private family; is fully competent; best city reference. 877 6th Av., fourth flat.

COOK.—By a first-class plain cook; no objections to assisting with washing; private family. 151 East 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to help with washing; best city references. 1,113 Park Av.; ring first bell right side.

COOK, VALET, &c.—By Frenchman to care for one or two gentlemen; cook, valet, &c.; good references. Charley Leleux, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city or country; best of reference. M. F., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent Protestant cook in a private family. 62 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a reliable young Protestant woman as cook. Janitor, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist with washing; six years' city reference. 186 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; good city recommendation. 1,581 Broadway.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook; good reference. 303 West 19th St.

Cooks.

A.—EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK.—Competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; excellent references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two reliable young women, sisters, together or separate; one good cook and plain washer; other to do chamberwork and waiting; would do work of small private family together; best city reference. 220 East 31st St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women; one excellent private family cook, other laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist other work; large family; best reference; city or country. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business in all branches; good manager; willing and obliging; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. W. G., care of Mrs. Marcks, 255 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; do marketing if required; four years' best city reference. 236 East 33d St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a competent American cook in a private family; city or country; excellent baker; all kinds of soups, entrées, creams, jellies, desserts; four years' city references. 130 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; eight years' best city reference from last employer. 108 East 119th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters, (Swedish;) one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; together or separate. Call, Wednesday, between 10 and 1 A. M., at 246 West 73d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook and laundress; best city reference; lived in the best American families; good baker; all kinds soups and desserts. 226 West 49th St., first floor; McColley's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; four years' best city reference. 236 East 33d St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references. 232 West 31st St., first floor, Room 2.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a competent English cook; baker; soups and entrées; fine desserts; assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 458 3d Av., Crocker's bell.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city references; no objection to plain washing. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to short distance in the country. 791 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; willing to do washing; private family; good city reference from last place. 228 East 47th St., in flat.

COOK.—By young girl in private family as cook; willing to do coarse washing; good city references; can be seen at present employer's. 136 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches and all kinds of fancy desserts; no objection to country; first-class references. 906 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman in private family; excellent baker; willing to please; best city reference. 130 West 31st St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in American family; perfectly understands cooking in all branches. 7 East 39th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; in private family; good city reference from last place. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish cook to go out by the day; thoroughly experienced in her work; can get up nice dinner parties; excellent city references. O. M., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in all branches; also first-class baker; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, and game; first-class city reference. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By an experienced person; will do washing and ironing in a small private family; excellent baker; best city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a woman, capable and responsible, as first-class cook in a private family; no washing; no objection to the country; good references. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, and desserts and is also a good bread baker; best city references. 956 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook in a private family; four years' excellent city reference from last place. K. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references. T. M., 250 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred; no cards. 231 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and assist with washing; American; private family; best city reference; no cards. Kennedy's bell, 609 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—Young English woman as first-class cook in private family; six years' city reference; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen. A. G., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good bread and pastry maker; highest city references from leading families. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references; present employer. B. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family; understands soups, meats, and entrées; best city reference. A. D., 250 West 10th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent Swedish young woman; neat and capable in every respect; wages, $30; good city reference. S. W., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress and excellent baker; city or country; best reference from last employer. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business in soups, pastry, and game; good baker; best city reference; no washing. 271 West 38th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. M. G., Box 500, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class professional Scandinavian cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best references. 526 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and do coarse washing; first-class city reference. 226 East 56th St.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. May, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as good cook and laundress; best city reference. Cook, 254 8th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class professional Scandinavian cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best references. 526 5th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class young cook in a private family; good work; wages, $20; city references. 981 6th Av., near 55th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. 25 East 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city reference; no cards. 210 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a widow as excellent cook in private family; good city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class young Swedish cook; best references; private family. 321 Westchester Av., corner of Eagle Av.; ring Johanson's bell.

COOK.—By a second cook in a private family; excellent city references. R. M., Box 338 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By an English Protestant; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. C. L., care of Mrs. Knecht, 194 Waverley Place.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Colored; lady going South wishes place for reliable woman. 33 East 57th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By a competent cook and waitress in a private family; city reference. 864 6th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference. 153 East 29th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands poultry and game; is also a good baker; best city references. 125 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman to cook by the day or week; excellent cleaner; best reference. 216 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; wages, $20; city references. 802 6th Av., near 46th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; four years' city references; last employer can be seen. 142 West 52d St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; American family; best city reference. 516 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; will do plain washing; good city reference. 228 East 47th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city reference. 130 West 74th St.

COOK.—Good pastry cook; hotel or restaurant. Marcel, 132 Clinton Place.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thoroughly-competent woman to go out by the day as cook or laundress; best of references. Advertiser, 151 East 48d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, by the day, cleaning, cooking, or washing; good city reference. 449 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman by the day; laundress or housecleaning; $1 per day; best references. Mrs. McGrath, 157 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable widow, with children, wants work of any kind; by the day. 306 West 41st St., Room 1. M. M.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Norwegian woman as cook, laundress, or any work by the day; quick, strong, clean worker. 159 West 51st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. 213 East 56th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, by day or week, as good cook and laundress, or would do housecleaning; best city reference. 286 East 33d St., F. Kelly's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out three or four days last of the week to do housecleaning or scrubbing; first-class laundress; not afraid of work. 212 East 28th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman to to go out washing and housecleaning by the day; best references. Mrs. C. Westphalen, 1,442 Avenue A.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework by day or week; good cook; sleep home; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker, for many years with Fifth Avenue house, desires a few more engagements by the day, or would make dresses at home; reasonable. C. J. E., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by day; would take work home; perfection and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. J. F., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent cutter and fitter, from best city house, to go out by the day in private families; ball and evening dresses a specialty. M. A., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER. — By a thoroughly-competent French dress and cloak maker, a few more engagements by the day; $1.50 per day. Adèle, 142 East 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or at home; perfect fitter; references given. Rohwedder, 251 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' taylor-made suits, $6 upward; fancy waists, evening gowns especially; home or out. Mrs. Kennedy, 802 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $12; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS, with unexceptionable references from best city families, desires an engagement in place of one she has filled past five years; is qualified by education and experience to take entire charge of the education of children, fitting them for school or college; also thorough piano instruction. Miss G. G., 159 East 47th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant nursery governess for children not under five; no objection to country; speaks no English; good reference. G., 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—HOUSEMAN.—By experienced woman and her husband as housekeeper and houseman; hotel or club, or manage same; best reference; temperate, trustworthy, and reliable; perfect satisfaction given. Mrs. J. J. Kennedy, 307 1st Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German lady as housekeeper; widower or bachelor apartments. Mrs. Irmen, 216 East 28th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable widow woman as general houseworker in small family; is a good laundress; no cards. Call, two days, 118 West 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do housework in private family in city; good plain cook and laundress; reference. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in small family; references. 412 West 47th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a flat. Call, two days, at 324 West 37th St., fourth floor, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, lately landed, to do housework or mind children and assist with other duties. 422 West 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 444 West 56th St., Sweeney's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as kitchenmaid. 15 West 19th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 200 West 33d St.

KITCHENWORK or LIGHT HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in private family; no cards. 580 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; understands all duties of a maid; is a good traveler and packer; best city reference. 217 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced and accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., care of Mrs. Duchardt.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. P. F., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; French, German, English; perfect hairdresser and seamstress; also for young ladies. Address letters, M. E., care of Mrs. Lawler, 867 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French lady as lady's maid, or as nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; best city references. A. Freund, 7 Carmine St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; ten years' experience; excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking; will be disengaged in a few days. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; thoroughly understands her duties; good packer and traveler; good personal city reference. A. D., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references; wages, $25. S. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French girl as lady's maid; very good seamstress; best city references. M. E., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; understands hairdressing; reference. A. Y., 49 Clinton Place.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

MAID.—Very competent, educated, North German as maid to lady or grown children; good dressmaker, traveler, and packer; can take entire charge of lady's and gentleman's wardrobe; good reference. H. M., 486 8th Av.

MAID.—By competent girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of sewing; willing to do chamberwork; city reference. 826 West 50th St.

MAID to LADY or GROWN CHILD.—By a thoroughly-competent and reliable Protestant young woman; excellent references of city reference from last employer. 493 6th Av, store.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all her duties thoroughly; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. S., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a girl as maid and seamstress; five years' reference. Apply, from 11 to 1, or address, for two days, at 64 West 38th St. K. G.

MAID.—By a French maid for lady or young girls. Can be seen before 2 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 262 Madison Av.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young French girl as maid to growing children; speaks English. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 20 East 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, HAIRDRESSING and dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; good packer; Protestant; best city reference. 264 West 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To elderly lady; no objection to traveling. Call, Thursday, from 11 to 1, at 34 West 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer and traveler; best city reference. 209 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; understands all duties of a maid; good city reference. C. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a person of refinement, 38, trustworthy in every respect, as attendant to lady; any capacity; $16. M. C., 253 West 13th St.

MAID.—By a very experienced French person; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Barbesant, 217 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress; city reference; wages, $22; willing and obliging. S. B., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; four years' best city reference. 236 East 33d St., Kelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best city references. 18 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference. 232 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as laundress or chambermaid in a private family; good references. A. D., 345 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best reference; city or country; willing to assist with chamberwork. A. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress in small private family; best city reference. S. K., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork; city reference. 242 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference; wages, $22. S. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 266 West 47th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good references; wages, $20. A. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Good city references. 208 East 44th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; assist with chamberwork. 116 East 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. 224 East 27th St., Noonan's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl as first-class laundress in a private family; wages, $20; best reference. M. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in small private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, reliable woman; willing and obliging, as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references; city or country. 206 East 26th St., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 329 East 43d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. A. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' references from last employer. 206 West 67th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. 157 East 27th St., all week.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. Can be seen, from 10 to 3, at 904 6th Av., near 51st St., third bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent and reliable; understands making children's clothes; has the best of city references. 137 East 59th St.; ring Thompson's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent English Protestant as infant's nurse; long experience; can take full charge from birth; best city reference; three and one-half years with last employer. Mme. Phillipson, 399 6th Av., 10 to 2.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 171 East 62d St., McLarney's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse, or would take care of a child and help with sewing. Call, from 12 until 4, at present employer's, 31 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a competent Englishwoman as nurse; take entire charge of baby from birth; city, country, or travel; city references. V. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to a grown child; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. Call, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 40 West 71st St.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under five. Present employer's, H. H., 89 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

NURSE or MAID TO YOUNG LADIES.—By a North German, (Hanoverian;) understands kindergarten; to children not under three years; best references. N. N. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German as nurse or maid; would assist in light housework; reference. Refined, care of Kollmann, 504 East 86th St.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of baby, do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; best reference. 300 East 71st St., Burns's bell.

NURSE.—By a Protestant; experienced and reliable; takes full charge of infant or young children; good city reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—Infant's; bottle babies; entire charge; long experience; excellent references; city or country. M. C., care of Mrs. Killeen, 312 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's or child's nurse; eight years' reference from present address. Call, two days, 7 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, used to children, as nurse and to make herself useful. 462 8th Av., rear.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for growing children. 43 East 60th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding, and can take entire charge; best of reference. 13 East 39th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent, reliable; Protestant; can give best personal city reference; American. 209 East 85th St., Donnelly's bell.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and assist with other work. 100 West 53d St., Carroll's bell.

NURSE.—By trustworthy person as infant's nurse; many years' experience; best references. 135 West 60th St. Shields.

NURSE.—By a capable woman as nurse; competent to take charge of a child from its birth; No. 1 reference. 902 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a refined young girl as nurse; understands care of children perfectly; five years' city reference. Call, all day, 40 West 71st St.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; highly recommended. J. T. K., 675 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of baby or growing children; last employer can be seen. K. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking; good reference. A. H., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable French Swiss girl for growing children in private family; best city reference. A. T., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl as nurse and seamstress; best references. 333 East 30th St.; Mrs. Renner's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable girl as nurse; twelve years' personal reference from last employer. 256 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, from her parents' home, as nurse. 852 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant as nurse for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; neat; country preferred. 118 East 51st St. Lyons.

CARE of CHILDREN.—By a refined, thoroughly-competent young girl to care for one or two grown children; teach if required, and willing to be useful; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman engagement by day as seamstress and plain dressmaker; $1.25 per day. Apply at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl steady position in nice private family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with upstairs work. T. Carpenter, 1,575 3d Av.; ring bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, steady place in a private family; understands dressmaking thoroughly; willing to assist with up-stairs work; highest references. 1,575 3d Av., Carpenter's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; good cutter, fitter, operator, and family sewer; willing to assist with other work; wages moderate. H. Sullivan, 403 West 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl in nice private family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with up-stairs work. Carpenter, 1,575 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a willing and obliging Protestant girl as seamstress; competent, and can show best of references. 1,007 6th Av. Mrs. Murphy.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent and willing Protestant girl in nice family; the best references. H. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl in private family; good sewer; willing and obliging. Mrs. Bachelard, 241 West 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or week; can do all kinds of sewing, dressmaking, and children's clothes; best reference. 151 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a good seamstress and maid to grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. 872 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; or care of grown children. 218 West 36th St.; no cards.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress to take family washing; understands shirt polishing; all fineries. 476 3d Av.

WASHING.—By good laundress for the first four days of the week, or take fine washing home; good on shirts. 345 East 65th St., care of Kene.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent references. 142 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; the best of city reference. A. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take a butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; best city reference. M. B., 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; best private families; reference; city or country; take man's place; two years last place; willing and obliging. 310 East 31st St., first flat.

WAITRESS.—Can take a butler's place; in private family; best city reference. Can be seen, all day Wednesday, at 222 West 35th St., first bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork alone in a private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl; first-class waitress; private family; understands care of silver; salads and wines; best city reference; wages, $20. M. C., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl, Protestant, as waitress or chambermaid; good reference. 171 East 112th St.; ring McKenna's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; highly recommended in every respect; first-class references. 210 West 36th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. N. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; three and a half years' reference from last place. Young, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITER.—By Frenchman, with best reference from Paris, does not speak English, as waiter or second man. Address, care of pastor French Evangelical Church, 126 West 16th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as waitress; first-class city reference. 356 West 49th St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent; three years' city reference. 235 West 46th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By young Norwegian girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 153 East 29th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; town or country; H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young English girl as waitress; is first-class; can take a butler's place; city or country. F. K., 123 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; would go to country. 530 3d Av.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, or as parlormaid; has good references. M. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class waitress; last employers can be seen. M. L., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; city reference. 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Scotch Protestant; the best personal city reference; wages, $20. 959 6th Av., Price's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; city preferred. Present

BYRNES DESERVES CREDIT

FAIR AND PEACEABLE ELECTION LARGELY DUE TO HIS ORDERS.

Policemen Conducted Themselves Impartially and with Regard for the Rights of Citizens—They Win the Praise of All Intelligent Men—Withdrawn from Tammany's Espionage, They Avail Themselves of the Chance to be Considered.

Among the early visitors at Police Headquarters yesterday were Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Charles C. Beaman, who called on behalf of the Committee of Seventy to express to Superintendent Byrnes their commendation of the admirable manner in which the police were handled during the election and particularly of the shifting of the police detail from the precincts in which they were regularly doing duty to precincts where they were strangers. The gentlemen regretted that they did not meet the Superintendent. They called before he reached his office, which he had only abandoned when the entire canvass of the votes was completed and the police who had been shifted had returned to their regular precincts.

Messrs. Smith and Beaman said that Superintendent Byrnes was entitled to the thanks of the community for the good work done by him in face of the opposition of two of the Police Commissioners.

Superintendent Byrnes sat in his office at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon serene and smiling, and apparently at peace with the whole world.

"I have no hesitation in asserting," said the Superintendent to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that the election yesterday was the fairest and most honest election that has been held in this city within the past fifty years. This is conceded on all sides, and I am naturally delighted to think that the election, which was the most exciting one we have had in years, passed off so peacefully."

That the election was so honest and fair was due to two things for which the Superintendent was entirely responsible, they having originated with him. The first was the census made by the police under his direction of the lodging houses in this city previous to the first day of registration, and the close scrutiny of the registration lists. This blocked the scheme of the colonizers, who have heretofore depended largely upon the filling of these lodging houses with tramps, many of whom were not entitled to vote. The efforts of the police in this direction, there is no doubt, frustrated the nefarious schemes of the colonizers and kept the names of thousands of fraudulent voters off the registry.

The other act of the Superintendent in shifting the police about, already referred to, did more than anything else to secure a fair election. Placing policemen at the polls who were strangers in the neighborhood freed them from the dictation of Tammany district leaders and gave them an opportunity to be fair, of which privilege they gladly availed themselves.

It was a gigantic task to arrange so that the police officers detailed at the polls were taken not only out of the precincts to which they were attached, but also out of the Assembly districts, and at the same time to leave a sufficient force in each precinct to relieve the policemen at the polls for their meals and to give them an opportunity to vote.

There were 2,282 policemen detailed at the polls, and the Superintendent said yesterday that not a single complaint had been received by him charging misbehavior on the part of any member of the force. He had heard nothing but commendation on all sides for the bearing and conduct of the police under trying circumstances. Some of the men went on duty at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, and were not relieved until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Regular patrol duty was resumed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The result shows how admirably and with what good results the police force can be handled by Superintendent Byrnes when he is not hampered by politicians in the Board of Police. Both President Martin and Commissioner Sheehan were opposed to the plan of shifting the police as put in practice by the Superintendent. The work of the police force on election day was on a par with the admirable manner in which the great crowds in the streets of this city were handled by the police during the Columbian parades, which won encomiums from all.

THEIR MOTIVES NOT CRIMINAL.

Men Arrested at the Polls Election Day Apparently Only Incautious.

The probability that a number of the men arrested election day on bench warrants, in which they were charged with having registered illegally, were innocent of any wrong or criminal intention was shown yesterday by an examination made in the District Attorney's office of several of the cases. There were about 100 men arrested on bench warrants, having been indicted by the Grand Jury on testimony furnished by the police. It was apparent that some of them at least were the victims of stupid and incompetent Inspectors of Election and careless policemen. Sixty-six of those arrested failed to furnish bail Tuesday, and were locked up in the Tombs.

The attention of the District Attorney's office was called yesterday to the evident respectability of some of the men under arrest, and Assistant District Attorney Miller was directed to investigate the matter. The result of this investigation was the discharge, on their own recognizances, of four of the prisoners.

Charles Bein, a respectable young man, who lives at 252 West Thirtieth Street, with his wife and baby, was arrested as he presented himself to vote. He could not account for his arrest. He has worked for John Rudd, a butter dealer at 321 Seventh Avenue, fifteen months, and has lived at his present residence since Aug. 28. He is a German by birth, but was naturalized in Chicago two years ago. His wife verified his statements by her affidavit, and Bein was discharged on his own recognizance by Recorder Smyth.

Max Zimmerman lives at 223 East Eighty-ninth Street, but, through the stupidity of the Election Inspectors, his residence was recorded as 246 East Eighty-ninth Street. When a policeman went to this house, of course, he was informed that Zimmerman did not live there, and, on this testimony, an indictment was found. He proved his residence and was discharged.

Koppel Rettig, who lives at 2,012 First Avenue, was entered on the list as Bultig. Through this blunder of the inspectors he was indicted, and arrested when he appeared to vote. He was also released.

James Myers lives with his stepfather, Michael Delaney, at 113 Monroe Street. He registered at the Thirteenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District. Myers is more generally known as Delaney than by his right name, and when the policeman engaged in verifying the registry lists called at Delaney's house he was told that no person named Myers lived there. When Myers went to vote he was arrested. Judge Fitzgerald discharged him.

Mortimer J. Whalen of 460 West Thirty-second Street, James Lynch of 622 Greenwich Street, Michael Angelo Forgello of 179 Park Row, Thomas Fitzpatrick of 404 West Fifty-sixth Street, Edward T. Davis, who claims to live at the Star Hotel, at Park Row and James Street, and George Vann of 418 West Thirty-seventh Street, all assert that their indictment and arrest were due to the mistakes made by ignorant and incompetent Election Inspectors.

All these cases will be investigated to-day and promptly disposed of.

William Mutschler, twenty-one years old, 406 West Fifty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a charge of illegal voting, on complaint of Frank S. Heil, 428 West Fifty-fourth Street, a Democratic Inspector at the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

Mutschler voted, giving his name as John Mutschler. He was challenged, and promptly admitted that he had given a fictitious name.

His father, he said, was registered and entitled to a vote, but was too ill to go to the polls, and so he delegated his son, who was not a voter, to cast his ballot.

Police Justice McMahon committed Mutschler in $1,000 bail to answer.

Samuel L. Hotchkiss, 22 East One Hundredth Street, a Republican Inspector in the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, had Frank E. Dunlap, 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, arrested Election Day for illegal voting.

Dunlap is a clerk in the City Court, and is well known throughout Harlem, having lived there twenty-five years, and claims to have lived at the above address during the last six months.

Hotchkiss said he was told that Dunlap did not reside where he registered from, but he did not know it to be a fact of his own knowledge. Justice Burke paroled Dunlap for further examination.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, rain or snow in the afternoon, slightly warmer in western portion, east winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, snow, slightly warmer, east winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow, slightly warmer, east winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-JERSEY, rain or snow, slightly warmer, east winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, east winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, rain, east winds. VIRGINIA, rain, warmer, southeast winds. NORTH CAROLINA, rain, warmer, south winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, except rain in northwest portion, warmer, south winds. GEORGIA, fair, except probably rain in northern portion, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, south winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, probably showers, warmer, south winds. ALABAMA, showers, warmer in southeast, cooler in northwest portion, southwest winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, except probably rain near the coast, warmer in extreme southeast, cooler in northwest portion, south to west winds. LOUISIANA, fair, except rain in extreme southeast portion, cooler Thursday night, south to west winds. LOUISIANA, fair, except rain in extreme southeast portion, cooler Thursday night, south to west winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, cooler in the interior, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, north winds. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, north winds. TENNESSEE, showers, cooler in central and western portions, northwest winds. KENTUCKY, rain, probably followed in the afternoon by fair, colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain, east, shifting to northwest, winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, east, shifting to northwest, winds. OHIO, rain, cooler in southwest portion, southeast, shifting to northwest winds. INDIANA, rain in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, northwest winds. ILLINOIS, fair during Thursday, cooler, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow, north winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, north winds. WISCONSIN, snow in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler in extreme southeast portion, north winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, cooler, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. NEBRASKA, fair, variable winds. KANSAS, fair, north winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds.

Signals are displayed at Buffalo. A storm of moderate strength is moving eastward over the Ohio Valley, and the barometer has fallen rapidly throughout the Ohio Valley and lake region. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Northwest. The temperature has risen in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southern States, and has fallen in the Northwest. Snow is reported in the lake region, and rain in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Snow or rain is indicated for New-England and the eastern lake region, and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. A decided fall in temperature will occur over the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. High northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds are indicated for the lower lakes.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States.—Present: The Chief Justice, Justice Field, Justice Harlan, Justice Gray, Justice Brewer, Justice Brown, and Justice Shiras.

No. 68—H. G. Young et al., appellants, vs. H. L. Fox et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 83—William Coupe et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Herman Royer et al.—Argued by Wilmarth H. Thurston and Edmund Wetmore for the plaintiffs in error and by M. A. Wheaton for the defendants in error.

No. 55—Catherine Goldey, plaintiff in error, vs. The Morning News of New-Haven.—Passed.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Nov. 8, will be as follows: Nos. 673, 59, (and 68,) 60, 61, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.

Nos. 46, 25, 75, 81, 92, 94, 111, 112, 54, 77, 68, 65.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1873, 1911, 2013, 1356, 1486, 1256, 1387, 2077, 1231, 1977, 1148, 587, 1402, 1452, 1341, 2216, 2208, 2299, 2248, 971, 1379, 1523, 1527, 1544, 1550. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 12.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1991, 2380, 1682, 2356, 2404, 2470, 2484, 2516, 2577, 1650, 1987, 59, 1990, 2287, 2293, 2304, 2306, 1925, 847, 2413½, 2433. Clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.

Nos. 503, 539, 563, 492, 505, 529, 565, 566, 567, 568, 570, 583, 584, 585, 586. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Nos. 1201½, 1273½. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.

Nos. 1092, 934, 1342, 889, 89[illegible], 231, 1065, 1089, 1090, 1094, 1162, 1221, 1527, 1013. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1224, 941, 586, 884, 1227, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1, 749, 1166, 717, 874, 1067, 947, 1113, 1140, 1607, 1192, 1193, 1199, 1201, 816. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 987—Will of James Holmes at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Sophie Vechoewen, Mary A. Farnsworth, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., William W. Dilks, John Connor, George Banfield, James E. Bentley, Marie L. Lawrence, Horatio P. Allen, at 10:30 A. M. Eva Friend, Charles Edel, William A. Crocker, Caroline Dater, John Dunkak, John O. Stevens, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.

Nos. 980, 1001, 942, 1008, 992, 973.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.

Nos. 14, 15, 35, 36, 46, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 92, 93, 23, 64, 77.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Case on—No. 1285. Linehan vs. Prodgers. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.

Nos. 877, 778, 1944, 795, 889, 787, 463, 609, 1182, 198, 199, 200, 365, 385, 392, 409, 422, 433, 434, 435, 436, 458, 467. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 129, 222, 230, 235, 236, 237, 242, 243, 244, 246, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 260, 266, 267, 268, 275, 278, 521, 522, 524, 529, 582, 587, 588, 708, 711, 717, 721, 722, 726, 586, 477, 734, 735, 738, 741, 880, 883, 884, 885, 890, 900, 904, 911, 891, 918, 920, 923, 925, 930, 935, 938, 939, 940, 454, 577, 986, 989, 993, 994, 995, 997, 1000, 559, 556, 548, 1024, 1025, 1029, 1031, 1038, 61, 106, 107, 257, 279, 280, 281, 516, 517, 518, 531, 890, 1526, 906, 895, 1061, 1062, 1063½, 1069, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1071, 272, 742, 1026, 716, 615, 528, 714, 913, 914, 987, 908, 869, 727, 265, 701, 941, 241, 1032, 744, 996, 530, 739, 1891, 546, 729, 896, 917, 933, 988. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 944, 178, 182, 183, 189, 190, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 290, 291, 295, 299, 301, 305, 307, 604, 487, 496, 499, 503, 504, 506, 549, 552, 553, 554. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 2186, 2059, 1889, 1904, 2110, 2481, 479, 2478, 1860, 1813, 1811, 2419, 2182, 2277, 2460, 2373, 2421, 2482, 2345, 2528, 2530, 2531, 2503, 1909, 2489, 2449, 2390, 2129, 2058. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—McManus vs. Hoes—George A. Lavelle.

Beach, J.—Hayes vs. Holding—Sidney J. Cowen.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Wolf vs. Hexter—Richard M. Henry.

Giegerich, J.—Matter of N. L. Cort & Co.—Peter B. Olney.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Michener vs. Dieter—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

McAdam, J.—Louchin vs. McDonald—Herman Frank.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. John Glass—Stephen B. Brague.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6:38	Sun sets	4:49
Moon sets	1:31		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:13	3:25	9:27	9:40
Governors Island	3:36	3:55	10:10	10:27
Hell Gate	5:29	5:48	11:38	11:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9.

Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	
Yemassee, Charleston	3:00 P. M.	

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

Alps, Kingston		
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	1:00 P. M.	
Bolivia, Glasgow	3:00 P. M.	
Caribbee, Windward Islands		
Dania, Hamburg	2:30 P. M.	
Etruria, Liverpool	3:00 P. M.	
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	
Fulda, Genoa	2:00 P. M.	
Habana, Havana	12:45 P. M.	
La Bourgogne, Havre	12:30 P. M.	
Mohawk, London		
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	

MONDAY, NOV. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston	3:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 8.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Havel, Bremen, Oct. 31; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Prussia, Havre, Oct. 28; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Waesland, Antwerp, Oct. 27.

FRIDAY, Nov. 9.—Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 3; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 31; La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 3; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 8.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—Augusta Victoria, Genoa, Nov. 1; Martello, Hull, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

SS Yucatan, Downs, Tampico Oct. 27, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Richardson, London Oct. 20, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Schrotter, Stettin Oct. 15, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Oct. 31, via Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Waesland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp Oct. 27, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Nov. 3, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Griffiths, London Oct. 29, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, Glasgow Oct. 26, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 9:47 P. M. yesterday.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., SW, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Nacoochee, for Savannah; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Lampasas, for Galveston; Norrdland, for Antwerp; Paris, for Southampton; Neckar, for Naples.

Barks J. H. Dexter, for Sierra Leone; Australia, for Java, for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New-York Oct. 23 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York Oct. 27 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Capt. Arnott, sld. from Palermo for New-York Nov. 2.

SS Duchess of Roxburghe, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, sld. from Denia for New-York Nov. 3.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, sld. from Antwerp for New-York yesterday.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Silverdale, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Hamburg for New-York to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

SS Cardiff, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Cotehele, (Br.,) Capt. Trinick, from New-York Sept. 25 for Port Natal, &c., arr. at Cape Town Oct. 29.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 18, via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin Nov. 3.

SS Caxton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New-York Oct. 7, via Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro and Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 5.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meisel, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Oldam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Oct. 25 for Dover, for orders, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Blakey, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. at Dunkirk yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 7.—SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from Hamburg, sld. for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, arr. from New-York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, sld. for New-York at 6 P. M. to-day.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Spring Wheat—Spot strong; light demand; cost, insurance, and freight opened firmer, but closed dull and weak; sales, 17,000 bushels No. 1 hard, in lots, 65@65¼c; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, 64c; 1,000 bushels Chicago No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, old, 69c; do, new, 64¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63¼@63¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 66¼c; do, new, do, 63¼c; No. 1 Northern Chicago, do, 62½c; No. 2 Spring, do, 60¾c; Winter wheat quiet; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 55½c; do, store, 56c; No. 1 white, 58¼@59½c asked. Corn quiet; steady; No. 2 yellow, 56¾c; No. 2 corn, 56c, store; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 57c; No. 4 yellow, 48c; No. 8 corn, 49c; No. 4 yellow, 46¾@47¼c; no grade, 44@46c, on track. Oats firmer for white; sales, 2 cars No. 2 white, 35@35¼c; 9 cars No. 2 white, 35c; 1 car No. 1 white, 34c; 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 31c, on track. Barley—Fair demand; firm; unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 53¼@54c. Flour firm; fair demand; unchanged. Millfeed strong; unchanged. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3c; corn, 2¾c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 50,000 bbls; wheat, 190,000 bushels; corn, 167,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; barley, 125,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—By Rail—Flour, 65,000 bbls; wheat, 71,000 bushels; corn, 69,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; barley, 50,000 bushels. By Canal—Wheat, 101,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—There was just a flush of election in the appearance on the board at the opening; it was evident that the market was not displeased at the general result; when the wheat market opened firm and at about ½c advance there were ready responses to firmness, and the market held firm; futures lost about ¾c from Monday's closing on the opening bulge; December closed Monday at 56¼c, opened at 56¼c, and closed at 55½c, this month being almost entirely neglected; May closed Monday at 58⅞@59c, opened to-day at 59¼@59¼c, and broke to a close at 57¾@57¼c; there was a very good trade, with New-York quite a heavy seller in this market, which accounted in part for the break here; over 100,000 bushels were sold for New-York account; cash wheat was firm and higher; the millers bought No. 1 Northern freely at 57¼c, about 175 cars going at this price; No. 2 Northern sold at 56c; receipts for to-morrow, 416,400 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55¼c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 43c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30c; No. 3, 29½@30c. Flour easy at $3.15@$3.40 for patents; $1.85@$2.20 for bakers' grades; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 20,477 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $9.50@$9.75 bulk, $10.75@$11.25 in sacks; shorts, $11@$12.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Flour quiet; unchanged; receipts, 5,045 bbls; shipments, 18,750 bbls. Bran—Market quiet and slow; buyers and sellers both rather scarce and little trade; offered lower; receipts, 26,928 bushels; shipments, 1,465 bushels; December, 50¾@50¾c; May, 55¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 89,665 bushels; shipments, 2,840 bushels; December, 46¾c; May, 47¾c. Oats lower; receipts, 47,000 bushels; shipments, 6,580 bushels; May, 32¾c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.50; on orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam, 6¾c; choice, 6.85c; Dry-salted meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; shorts, 6¼c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7½c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool steady and unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾-pound, 5½c; 2-pound, 6¼c; 2¼-pound, 6¾c. Iron ties, 68c. Hemp twine, 9c lb. Lead weaker; sales of 8 cars, on spot, at 2.92½c; an 200 tons do at 2.90c with November and December offered at 2.90c. Spelter nominally worth 3.20c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Flour—Market firm; fancy, $2.25; Spring patent, $3.35. Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 red, 61¼c. Corn—White ear, 46c; yellow ear, new, 42c; rejected white, new, 43c; No. 3 yellow, new, 45½c; white ear, 40c. Oats—Market firmer; No. 2 mixed, 31c; rejected mixed, very poor, 28c; rejected mixed, 29½c; No. 2 white, 33¼c. Pork easier, with light demand; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.75; clear family, $13.75. Lard easy; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle-dried, 7¾c; prime steam dull and nominal at 6.85c. Dry-Salted Meats—Prices lower and unimproved; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6½c. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 6½c; loose short rib sides, 7c; loose short clear sides, 7½c. Butter—Market steady; fancy Elgin, 25c; Northwestern, 18@20c. Eggs—Market firm; quotable at 16c. Whisky—Market steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23; sales, 725 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Speculative wheat opened steady this morning, but then long interest tried to unload, and the market went down; May opened at 59¾c, advanced to 59¾c, and closed at 59c; sample wheat held up to the recent advance, and there was a brisk demand. Barley was steady and active; No. 2, 58¾c; extra No. 3, 52@53c. Corn dull and 1c lower; No. 3, on track, new, 43c. Oats steady and in active demand; No. 2 white, on track, 32¼@32½c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Flour active. Bran, $12.25@$12.50; standard middlings, $13.25@$13.50; white, $15. Receipts—Flour, 14,100 bbls; wheat, 74,685 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels; rye, 12,150 bushels; barley, 111,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,289 bbls; wheat, 8,850 bushels; corn, 620 bushels; oats, 145,870 bushels; rye, 14,600 bushels; barley, 190,900 bushels.

DULUTH, Nov. 7.—Wheat declined ¼@⅝c today; it opened ⅛c higher, but eased off continuously to the close; there was a big business in cash; shippers bought 800,000 bushels for immediate export, and mills took 50,000 bushels; cables were higher; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 59c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¼c; November, 57¼c; December, 56¾c bid; May, 60c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½c; No. 3 Northern, 51½c; rejected, 48½c; to arrive: No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; receipts, 425,300 bushels; shipments, 145,736 bushels; inspected, 558 cars; last year, 1,465 cars.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Oil closed at 88¾c, the only quotation.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4½c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 16,181 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,990 bales; sales, 1,559 bales; stocks, 190,367 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; offerings lower; middling, 5½c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,801 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 1385 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 153,786 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; quotations revised; good middling, 5 7-16c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net receipts, 18,563 bales; gross, 19,421 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,937 bales; sales, 5,550 bales; stock, 323,375 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Spirits of turpentine dull; steady; 28¼@29c. Resin fairly active; steady; common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits or turpentine steady at 25c. Tar steady at $1.30. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 71 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 666 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 500 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05, cables were higher; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 59c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¼c; November, 57¼c; December, 56¾c bid; May, 60c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½c; No. 3 Northern, 51½c; rejected, 48½c; to arrive: No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; receipts, 425,300 bushels; shipments, 145,736 bushels; inspected, 558 cars; last year, 1,465 cars.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Oil closed at 88¾c, the only quotation.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 5 3-16c; low middling, 4½c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net and gross receipts, 16,181 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,990 bales; sales, 1,559 bales; stocks, 190,367 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; offerings lower; middling, 5½c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,801 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,200 bales; coastwise, 1385 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 153,786 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; quotations revised; good middling, 5 7-16c; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 13-16c; good ordinary, 4 9-16c; net receipts, 18,563 bales; gross, 19,421 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,937 bales; sales, 5,550 bales; stock, 323,375 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

Spirits of turpentine dull; steady; 28¼@29c. Resin fairly active; steady; common to good strained, $1.35@$1.40.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits or turpentine steady at 25c. Tar steady at $1.30. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 71 casks. Resin—Good strained firm; $1; receipts, 666 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 500 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05,

Instruction—City Schools.

FRANK DAMROSCH'S SIGHT-SINGING CLASSES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av. No previous knowledge of music required. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

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AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL, 39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS MADE A SPECIALty of nervous troubles will take into his family two or three boys who need country life, careful training, and instruction. Apply Woman's Exchange, 12 East 30th St.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instruction.—By competent lady teacher at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address Box 614 Post Office, New-York.

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Reliable School for Dancing now open for private and class instruction. Corner of Court and State Sts., Brooklyn. Send for circular. Address C. H. RIVERS, 175 State St., Brooklyn.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 WEST 34TH ST., DR. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY,
Collegi

FEW CHANGES IN FIGURES

THE TIMES'S ELECTION REPORTS WERE ACCURATE.

Pluralities of the Successful Candidates Remain Practically the Same—Only One Change Made in the List of Winners—Vote on the Constitutional Amendments and Rapid Transit—Returns from Missing Precincts Not Obtainable Until the Official Count.

Although there have been a few scattered additions to the returns of the election as published in The New-York Times yesterday morning, they are not of sufficient importance to change the result or to materially alter the totals, nor do they even now make the returns complete. The multiplicity of ballots, the confusion resulting therefrom, and the volume of work imposed upon the election officers in assorting, counting, tabulating, and returning the ballots was too much for human nature to sustain.

The police reported late yesterday afternoon that they were still without returns on nearly all the candidates from many of the election districts, and on the constitucional amendments, consolidation, and rapid-transit referenda hardly more than half the vote had been reported to them. Then they in turn ceased to concern themselves about the missing districts, and evaded answer to all inquiries by referring the inquirers to the official count. This will take place before the Board of Aldermen, acting as an official canvassing board. They will probably arrange at their meeting next Tuesday for an early beginning upon their laborious task.

The vote for Governor, as reported in The Times, showing a plurality for David B. Hill in New-York City of 2,550 in a total vote of 261,511, of which his was 124,051 and Morton's was 121,501, was substantially complete, and will be found to conform closely to the results of the official canvass. The returns from the missing districts may swell these figures by three or four thousand, but they will be about equally distributed among the two main candidates, and will not materially change Hill's attenuated plurality.

The report of the vote for Lieutenant Governor is short of the returns from twenty-nine election districts. But these will not be obtainable until they are disclosed in the official canvass, and any different reports from those in yesterday's New-York Times will be the results of strained and unreliable approximations. By these returns Lockwood is given a total of 131,848 votes and Saxton 118,986, showing a plurality for the United Democratic candidate of 12,862.

The returns are not greatly different from this on the vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals, though Judge Brown's plurality, with forty-six districts still to be heard from, is 13,613.

Special effort to ascertain the full vote for Mayor in all the districts left only three not obtained. The added returns swelled Strong's total to 151,452, and Grant's to 107,827, and Strong's plurality from 42,627, reported in yesterday's New-York Times, to 43,625.

Similar results were obtained with respect to the vote for Recorder, which is now short of the reports from nine election districts. The latest aggregate gives Mr. Goff 155,300, the largest polled for any candidate in the city, and Recorder Smyth 102,220. Mr. Goff's plurality is thus shown to be over 53,000.

The vote for Superior Court Judge, as set forth in detail in The New-York Times, was short of the reports of nine election districts, and these have not since been obtainable. The reported figures show a plurality for Mr. Beekman of 29,763, which will hardly be diminished by the official count, but rather increased to 30,000 or more.

Upon the remaining county and city officials The New-York Times's figures were the most complete published, and there is no justification for changing them. They are not changed in any particular by the recanvass made yesterday.

One of the results of a verification of the vote on Aldermen was the discovery that two changes are necessary in the table published in The Times yesterday. In the Second District Nicholas T. Brown (Tam.) was elected instead of William H. Kilboy, (Rep.,) reported, and Christian Goetz (Rep.) was elected in the Third District instead of Charles Smith, (Tam.,) reported. This does not alter the political complexion of the board, which will be 15 Republicans and 15 Tammany men, with a Republican—John Jeroloman—in the chair and having the casting vote.

Returns having come in of the votes for Congressmen in the districts not reported yesterday, they are set forth in the accompanying tables. They show that in the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Districts there is still room for a change in the results, although few hopes are built upon these facts by the defeated Democrats.

Conflicting returns from the police authorities leaves the Twenty-fifth Assembly District still in doubt. One report gives Blake, the Tammany incumbent, a plurality of 34, and the other gives the same plurality to his Republican competitor, Eugene E. Morey. These results are manifestly on an incomplete return, since there were 6,793 votes polled for Sheriff in this district, and the returns on Assemblyman show a total of only 5,660. This district will have to abide the official canvass.

On the referenda, the returns by Assembly districts on the apportionment article of the new Constitution, with 109 election districts missing, give a total vote of 59,625 for and 55,969 against. On the thirty-one articles, 651 districts out of a total of 1,141 give 47,457 for and 35,961 against, indicating a probable majority in the city of 20,000 for thereabout for the Constitution, except the apportionment and canal articles.

Returns from about one-third of all the districts on the rapid-transit referendum give 52,383 votes for and 18,679 votes against municipal construction and ownership. This would seem to indicate a majority of 100,000 or more for the proposition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

APPORTIONMENT ARTICLE.

Assembly Dist.	For.	Against.
1	960	1008
2	801	1315
3	1104	830
4	982	1799
5	1002	1049
6	1376	1392
7	2427	2307
8	2505	2260
9	2788	2212
10	2068	2114
11	2009	1703
12	1593	2104
13	2695	2258
14	1626	2187
15	1779	1704
16	2188	1831
17	1941	1768
18	1186	1838
19	1899	1696
20	1487	1167
21	3016	2269
22	1647	1875
23	4708	2763
24	2080	2562
25	1396	1584
26	1260	2223
27	3009	2705
28	2184	1258
29	1956	2157
30	1863	1851
Total	59625	55969

Majority for, 3656.

Missing election districts: In the First Assembly District, 1; Second, 4; Third, 3; Fourth, 2; Sixth, 3; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 7; Twelfth and Thirteenth, 1 each; Fourteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 2 each; Eighteenth, 9; Nineteenth, 5; Twentieth, 1; Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth, 2 each; Twenty-fifth, 6; Twenty-sixth, 8; Twenty-seventh, 4; Twenty-eighth, 16; Twenty-ninth, 7, and Thirtieth, 4. Total, 109 election districts missing.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Franklin Bartlett, Tam. Dem.	6285
Austin E. Ford, Rep.	3075
John Murphy, Empire State Dem.	1021
Lazarus Abelson, Soc.-Labor	11
Edward J. Wheeler, Proh.	5
Bartlett's plurality	2160
Bartlett's majority	1123
1 district missing.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

James J. Walsh, United Dem.	8044
John Murray Mitchell, Rep.	8499
Albert E. Unger, People's	15
John Nagel, Soc.-Labor	44
James F. Gillespie, Proh.	45
Walsh's plurality	445
Walsh's majority	341
5 districts missing.	

NINTH DISTRICT.

Henry C. Miner, Tam.	7492
John Simpson, Rep.	4789
Timothy J. Campbell, Anti-Tam. Dem.	6687
Abraham Bussman, People's	34
Daniel De Leon, Soc.-Labor	62
Timothy N. Holden, Proh.	402
Miner's plurality	805
5 districts missing.	

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel E. Sickles, Tam.	10925
Andrew J. Campbell, Rep.	11825
George Karsch, N. Y. State and Empire State Dem.	2099
Charles Sotheran, People's	251
Charles G. Teche, Soc.-Labor	141
William J. Yates, Proh.	118
Campbell's plurality	900
18 districts missing.	

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jacob A. Cantor, Tam.	15197
Philip B. Low, Rep.	19377
Robert Grier Monroe, N. Y. State and Empire State Dem.	4273
Dion W. Burke, People's	220
Edward Henckler, Soc.-Labor	663
John H. Lemmon, Proh.	152
Low's plurality	4180
13 districts missing.	

The returns published in yesterday's Times for the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Congressional Districts are not changed by yesterday's figures, but there are missing from the Eleventh District the returns from 6 election districts, from the Twelfth 4, from the Thirteenth 17, from the Fourteenth 14, and from the Sixteenth 26.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Assembly Dist.
1. Jeremiah Kennefick, Tam.
2. Nicholas T. Brown, Tam.
3. Christian Goetz, Rep.
4. Andrew A. Noonan, Tam.
5. William Clancy, Tam.
6. William Talt, Tam.
7. Joseph Martin, Tam.
8. Thomas Dwyer, Rep.
9. Joseph T. Hackett, Rep.
10. John T. Oakley, Tam.
11. Frederick A. Ware, Rep.
12. John J. Murphy, Tam.
13. E. Holbrook Cushman, Rep.
14. Jacob C. Wund, Tam.
15. John P. Windolph, Rep.
16. Francis J. Lantry, Tam.
17. Andrew Robinson, Rep.
18. Robert Muh, Tam.
19. William E. Burke, Tam.
20. Thomas M. Campbell, Tam.
21. Benjamin E. Hall, Rep.
22. John J. O'Brien, Tam.
23. W. M. K. Olcott, Rep.
24. John Long, Tam.
25. Charles A. Parker, Rep.
26. Charles Wines, Rep.
27. Elias Goodman, Rep.
28. Collin H. Woodward, Rep.
23d Ward. Henry L. School, Rep.
24th Ward. Rufus R. Randall, Rep.
Republicans, 15.
Tammanyites, 15.

JUBILANT OVER THE RESULT.

Citizens Pleased that a Clean Administration Is Assured.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong yesterday attended to the routine of business at the Central National Bank, of which he is President, as if nothing had happened.

He was down town at about his usual hour, and said he was feeling in first-class condition, in spite of the excitement of the preceding evening. He entertained many friends and acquaintances who called to congratulate him on his election.

When Mr. Strong entered his office he found the chair in which he usually sits decorated with two brooms and an American flag. On the table in front of his desk was a large horseshoe of chrysanthemums, and in carnations was the word "Mayor-elect." This had been placed there by the clerks in the bank.

Many people gathered in the vicinity of the bank, and there was nearly all day a group on the sidewalk attempting to get a glimpse of Mr. Strong through the windows.

Telegrams of congratulation were coming to the bank all day and from all parts of the country. Many were from Ohio, from the vicinity of Mr. Strong's birthplace. Others came from about every State in the Union. One was from Denver, another from Louisiana, and another from Georgia.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Strong went to the rooms which were his headquarters during the campaign, on the Twenty-ninth Street side of the Sturtevant House. His campaign manager, Gen. Anson G. McCook, had not put in an appearance, nor had Job E. Hedges, Gen. McCook's assistant. "Daniel," who has stood sentinel at the door of the private room, was there. He had been kept busy all day signing the books of messenger boys who brought telegrams of congratulation. One or two district leaders from organizations which had supported Mr. Strong called to report as to the pluralities their districts had given.

Mr. Strong said he had fully appreciated the fact that ex-Mayor Grant had been the first one to congratulate him Tuesday night. He had met Mr. Grant but once before. That occasion was during the time Mr. Grant was Mayor. Mr. Strong was Chairman of a committee which had some part in the arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution, and in that capacity had called at the Mayor's office. He did not see him again until Mr. Grant went to him at headquarters Tuesday night and extended his congratulations.

"I thanked him," said Mr. Strong, "and told him if he ever called at the Mayor's office after Jan. 1 he could be sure of a cordial welcome."

The Campaign Committee of the Committee of Seventy held a session at headquarters yesterday afternoon.

"Every one had a smile on his face that was all wool and about a yard wide," said Secretary Faure.

The question of a permanent organization was considered briefly, and a resolution was adopted in which the services of Campaign Manager William Travers Jerome were spoken of in highly complimentary terms.

The committee does not consider its work done with the election of its ticket, and it was decided to call a meeting of the entire Seventy to discuss whatever further business it may have on hand. This meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Good feeling over the defeat of Tammany appeared everywhere downtown yesterday. Bankers met and exchanged congratulations. Merchants expressed themselves delighted. Brokers indulged in a noisy jubilee. Among lawyers the topic was of absorbing interest. There was no sign anywhere of Tammany sympathy or regret.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, met smiling friends on all sides, who thanked him for the work the committee had done. Speaking of the work and its results, Mr. Larocque said:

"The anti-Tammany plurality was not surprising. Those who kept closely informed about the canvass knew how the vote would be. The committee's calculations in this respect were verified Saturday by information that the Tammany leaders had figured an adverse plurality of 40,000. That tallied so closely with our own figures that we felt then that it was substantially correct, making no allowance for margins in our favor.

"I look upon the result as the best vindication that could have been had of our democratic system of government by the people and for the people. It tends to give us confidence in the future. It shows that when a moral issue is involved the people can be relied on to take up the side of right.

"Another encouraging sign is that the people are awakened to the necessity of a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs. Both Democrats and Republicans, however opposed their views may be on national questions, can be relied on to establish and maintain an honest and non-partisan administration of city affairs. With the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution providing for separate municipal elections, the prospect of making permanent the good work accomplished yesterday is very encouraging.

"Republicans who call the victory a party one make a mistake. All their candidates were pledged to a strictly non-partisan administration. Such pledges alone insured the overthrow of Tammany. The result in the State was only to be expected. Maynard was beaten by 100,000 votes. Hill, the father of Maynardism, deserved a like fate."

Asked if the Committee of Seventy would prosecute Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan for violation of the election laws, Mr. Larocque said:

"I cannot answer for the whole committee in advance of its action. Individuals in the committee whose opinions I have heard wish the committee to proceed and push to the end against all violations of the law."

Gustav H. Schwab, one of the most active members of the Committee of Seventy, said: "I am glad to see that Republicans recognize the victory in the city as a victory of the people, whose conscience was awakened. It is important that this be borne in mind. No partisan advantage should be claimed in the city. If it had not been for the tremendous impression made on citizens by the disclosures of the last six months the result would probably have been very different.

"I hope the people will not permit the victory gained to be a temporary one, and that they will not let the affairs of the city again fall into the hands of any political adventurers. I hope that the necessity of a thorough organization of good citizens as opposed to the bad elements will be recognized and acted upon. Good Government Clubs, which have done admirable work, and which contributed in a marked degree to yesterday's victory, should extend their usefulness and enlarge their scope. A club should be fully organized in every Assembly district to take part in the next campaign. The Committee of Seventy should be continued to co-operate with efforts for good government whenever there may be occasion to put them forth."

Evan Thomas, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, said:

"A political upset is salutary. It is to be hoped this one will be so in this city. As a Democrat, I look for an early return of my party to popular favor in the larger political field. The turn in business having been made some time before election the revival will probably go on. Expectations that will now be hastened are not well founded, in my opinion. There may be a little present boom, but I do not think it will last."

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, said:

"There is little danger of over-estimating the beneficial influence of the elections in New-York we are chiefly interested and encouraged by the hearty and unequivocal support given to the cause of morality and clean government. This, of itself, is a sound basis for commercial prosperity. Throughout the country, business men, manufacturers, and farmers will find encouragement in the defeat of the Populists.

"While our currency may not be free from objectionable features, it is certainly in better condition than at any previous time. Free silver and unlimited coinage have received blows from which, in all human probability, they will never recover. The prospects of a stable currency and a stable tariff are better to-day than they have been for years. When the condition of affairs is thoroughly understood abroad, we shall have again a demand for our securities which will check exports of gold, and probably turn the flow in our direction. I believe that in the next two years we shall see a great revival of business."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Expert Little's Report on the Atchison Books Nearly Completed.

It is expected that a meeting of the Atchison Reorganization Committee will be held in this city within a day or two. Capt. R. Somers Hayes, Chairman of the Committee, who has been in the West recently, has returned to New-York, and undoubtedly will have something of importance to say to the committee. The completed report of Expert Stephen Little will probably be in the possession of the committee within a week, and it will be considered by that committee in connection with the representatives of foreign security holders.

A meeting of the recently-elected Board of Directors will be held at the company's office, 120 Broadway, very soon, and either a Chairman of the board or a President of the company will be elected. P. J. Bonebrake and E. Wilder, two of the new members of the Directory, are expected to retire in favor of T. A. Osborne, ex-Governor of Kansas, and H. R. Duval, President of the Florida and Peninsular Railroad.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A large majority of railroad companies report increases in earnings for the fourth week in October. Seventeen out of twenty-six roads show increases amounting to $340,175. The remaining nine companies include one or two of the Granger roads, which swell the aggregate of decreased earnings to $367,422. Aside from the St. Paul and Rock Island, the losses in earnings are comparatively small. The general tendency throughout the country is toward an increase in railroad prosperity.

—Three heavy poling cars of a new and improved pattern have been built for the Erie Railway. Each car is 24 feet long, and has six tons of iron between the floors to give it stability. Two of the cars are to be employed in Jersey City, and one in Newburg. Poling is used in distributing freight cars by pushing them from an adjoining track.

—Chairman Day of the Southwestern Traffic Association has appointed C. H. Lawton, formerly Commercial Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, Superintendent of the newly-created Weight and Inspection Bureau, with headquarters in St. Louis.

—The movement of freight cars over the Eastern system of the Pennsylvania last month reached a total of 127,885 cars, an increase of 13,000 over the preceding month, and an increase of 16,771 over October, 1893.

—An officer of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad says that the report that the former 10 per cent. rate of dividend is to be restored, is utterly without foundation.

—Gen. B. F. Tracy of the Atchison Protective Committee stated while in Topeka that the Atchison Company's books show an item of $2,000,000 paid the Barings as foreign agents.

Chicago east-bound passenger rates are somewhat demoralized. Second-class rates from Chicago to Boston were secured direct from some of the roads a few days ago for $11.

—According to The Railway Age fifteen Western railroads pay annually for help $107,888,694, of which but $1,205,151 is paid out in salaries of more than $5,000 a year.

—Vice President J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific says that that company has practically shut down on the practice of granting passes to shippers.

—The Natchitoches and Red River Valley Railroad in Louisiana has been sold under foreclosure to Gen. J. W. Behan and Bertram Beer of New-Orleans.

—For the fourth week in October the Southern Railway Company reports increased earnings of $77,460, and for the entire month an increase of $94,496.

—Gen. James H. Williams has resigned as Land Commissioner of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, a place that he has held since 1881.

—C. S. Shannon has resigned as General Manager of the New-Orleans and Northern, his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst.

—Charles H. Schlacks has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande, with headquarters in Denver.

—W. G. Nevin has been appointed assistant to Acting President D. B. Robinson of the Atchison system.

—C. H. Weeks has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Great Northern Railroad at Spokane.

—A schedule of new rates will be issued by the Central Traffic Association to take effect on Dec. 1.

Brooklyn Supervisors.

Second Ward—M. F. Conly	D.
Fourth Ward—M. J. Ralph	D.
Sixth Ward—E. R. Judge	D.
Eighth Ward—T. J. Plunkett	R.
Tenth Ward—J. J. Donohue	D.
Twelfth Ward—R. O'Donnell	D.
Fourteenth Ward—P. J. Donlon	D.
Sixteenth Ward—M. Sholiter, Sr.	R.
Eighteenth Ward—J. J. Bessen	D.
Twentieth Ward—G. Gretsenger	R.
Twenty-second Ward—S. Donovan	R.
Twenty-four Ward—W. McClenahan	R.
Twenty-sixth Ward—J. C. Walker	R.
Twenty-eighth Ward—J. Boyd	R.
Twenty-ninth Ward—H. Hesterberg	D.
Thirtieth Ward—J. V. Van Pelt	R.
Thirty-first Ward—P. H. Rumph	D.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 7.—W. H. Gibbs, Republican Postmaster at Jackson under Harrison, and State Auditor of Public Accounts during the Republican regime, indicted upon the charge of embezzling about $4,000 as Postmaster, pleaded guilty to-day in the Federal Court.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Henry Miles, the murderer of Mary A. Ward, was brought from Auburn Prison to Watertown to-day and resentenced to death. He will die at Auburn Prison in the week beginning Dec. 16.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-third Street and St. Ann's Avenue; John Condon; stable; damage, $200.

7:20 A. M.—456 West Twenty-eighth Street; John Teunnonds; tenement; no damage.

9:10 A. M.—9 Avenue A; Frank Schlosser; tenement; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—216 East Broadway; Joseph Caspe; dwelling; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—569 Third Avenue; Smith & Meyer; damage, $2,500.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Parisian novelties at FLINT'S (West 23 St.) are going at half the price later arrivals must bring.—Adv.

Free-Wool Carpets, low prices and easy terms rule the trade at COWPERTHWAIT'S new store, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

SEVEN CASES OF NEW CREPONS

Just received an entirely new lot of richest makes of Crepons, in Bluet, French Navy, Sumatra Brown and several other favorite shades. Strictly fashionable weaves.

Thursday, Nov. 8th, we begin a great double sale of Dress Goods on the Main Floor and in the Basement.

Fall and Winter Goods, of all grades and about 2,000 pieces of lighter colored fabrics; prices ranging from 35 cents to $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Novel Millinery for the Horse Show.

The "Caroline Reboux," (an exclusive style, and successful leading hat of the season).

The "Louis Quinze," (an effective hat, varying in size and form).

Dainty Capelines for Evening Wear.

Picture Chapeaux, in every variety, including the "Comme il faut" Poke, the latest creation in artistic Millinery.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Lawyers' Title and Trust Company asked yesterday for a bill of particulars in the suit brought against it by James Carpenter of 41 Liberty Street. Mr. Carpenter claims that his property, which adjoins that owned by the company, is damaged $20,000 by the building on the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company's property. Judge Truax reserved his decision.

—Philip Rodenburg of 1,997 Second Avenue fired a shot from a revolver at a crowd of boys with whom he was arguing Tuesday night. The bullet missed the boys and wounded Kate Boyer, a thirteen-year-old girl. He was discharged yesterday by Justice Burke, because, he claimed, the shot was unintentional.

—Mrs. Julia M. Burtt has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court to determine the sanity of her grandmother, Johanna Widmayer, who, it is claimed, is feeble-minded. Abraham L. Jacobs, Howard Ives, and A. H. Brockway were appointed Commissioners to inquire into her sanity.

—Miss Grace Dodge will address the meeting of the New-York Library Club, which will be held at the Teachers' College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Morningside Heights, this afternoon.

Yonkers.

—In the suit of Edwin S. Kennedy, an infant, by John W. Alexander, against Hugh H. Kennedy and Irene Kennedy, the referee, Edwin C. Mott, sold at the Manor Hall yesterday morning the real estate mentioned in the judgment, consisting of a lot and frame house at 40 Clinton Street. The property was knocked down to Annie Engels for $1,680.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Reservoir has gained nine inches since Tuesday morning, and yesterday morning it was only three feet below the overflow level. The ground is now so saturated that it does not absorb the rain as it did in the Summer time, and, consequently, more of the rain water finds its way into the lake.

—At the election on Tuesday the City of Yonkers gave Morton 3,079 and Hill 2,655, a majority of 424 for Morton. It gave Saxton 3,084 and Lockwood 2,741, a majority of 343 for Saxton. The vote, compared with the registration, shows that 745 did not vote.

—The male members of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church attended a social last evening in larger numbers than usual, there being a good deal of business to transact.

—Miss Elizabeth P. Hale of Locust Hill Avenue will give an afternoon tea on Saturday, Nov. 14, for Mrs. Avery De Lano Andrews.

—There was a dance at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club last evening, which was largely attended and fully enjoyed.

—Dr. A. Conan Doyle will deliver a lecture in Yonkers on Monday evening of next week.

A Drunken Husband Kills His Wife.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 7.—Charles Baker and his wife, of Tivoli, had a quarrel at their home at that place this afternoon, when the husband caught up a double-barreled shotgun and discharged both barrels at his wife, both shots taking effect. The injured woman ran out of the house and dropped dead. Baker was intoxicated. After committing the deed, he rushed out of the house and disappeared up the Hudson River Railway track, and at last accounts had not been captured. A domestic in the house was a witness to the shooting. The murdered woman leaves several small children.

Whatever one's views as to political reform, all will agree that trade reform demands the abolition of the "premium" system in selling goods.

Some of the oldest and most trusted of our retail dry goods houses, and nearly all of the clothiers, at some time or in some way reward their salespeople for working off undesirable or slow selling goods.

There are various ways of finding out what firms do it. There is but one way to stop it.

Take interest enough in your own welfare to deal where no premiums are paid.

We are willing to let daylight clear through our business methods.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' Untrimmed Hats,

2,500 Dozen Finest Fur Felt Hats, Popular Shapes, Choice Colors,

67c. each, worth 1.10 to 1.50.

TRIMMED HATS, all Styles and Colors, at Low Prices.

Children's Trimmed Hats a Specialty.

6th Av. 20th to 21st St.

BRASS FIRE GOODS,

FENDERS, FIRE SCREENS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, COAL AND WOOD STANDS, HEARTH BROOMS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We call special attention to the "NEW HARTFORD," (in sizes from 6x9 to any desired;) equal in effect to an Oriental, and at about the price of a Smyrna.

OIL CLOTHS.

Remnants of Sheets at 50c. and 60c. per square yard; worth double the money.

INLAID LINOLEUMS A SPECIALTY

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 18TH AND 14TH STS.

POINTS FOR PLACE HUNTERS

FACTS ABOUT THE PATRONAGE MR. MORTON WILL CONTROL.

Many of the State Officials Will Remain in Office Till the Expiration of the Republican Governor's Term—Quite a Number of Nice Places, However, Will Be Available in the Course of a Year as Rewards for the Faithful.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The amount of patronage which Mr. Morton will have at his disposal is just now a matter of no little interest. There are not so many places as might be supposed, because many of the present State officials will, under the present laws, hold over Mr. Morton's term, which will expire on Dec. 31, 1896, according to the new Constitution.

The offices which the Governor is empowered to fill, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are as follows:

State Superintendent of Public Works, having supervision of the canals. Salary, $6,000. The Superintendent appoints three assistants at $3,000. The present Superintendent, who was appointed in 1889, is Edward Hannan of Troy.

State Superintendent of Banking. Term, three years. Salary, $5,000. The term of Charles M. Preston, the present Superintendent, will expire in the legislative session of 1896.

State Superintendent of Insurance. Term, three years, and salary, $7,000. The term of Superintendent James F. Pierce will expire in February, 1897.

Superintendent of State Prisons, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Term of office, five years. Salary, $6,000. The Superintendent appoints the Prison Wardens and agent for discharged convicts. The present Superintendent, whose term of office expires in May, 1898, is Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning. He has served since May, 1887.

Three Commissioners of Claims, who compose the State Board of Claims, to serve for six years at an annual salary of $5,000 and $500 expenses each. The terms of the present Commissioners will expire as follows: Hugh Reilly of Albany, in June, 1897; Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, in January, 1898; George M. Beebe, in January, 1899.

Three members of the State Board of Health; no salary; term, three years. The terms of the three present State members of the board expired in April last, and they were not reappointed. This board appoints a Secretary at a salary of $3,500 and numerous clerks.

Three Civil Service Commissioners, (salary, $2,000,) who serve during the pleasure of the appointing power. The Chief Examiner's salary is $3,500. The present Commissioners are E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica and De Forest Vanvleet of Ithaca, Democrats, and William D. McKinstey of Watertown, Republican.

Three State Assessors, each receiving $2,500 salary and $500 expenses. The terms of the present Assessors, William H. Wood of Poughkeepsie, John A. Mason of New-York City, and Henry D. Brewster of Weedsport, will expire in January.

Three Railroad Commissioners, at a salary of $8,000 annually, to serve for five years. The term of the present Commissioners expire as follows: Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, February, 1897; Alfred C. Chapin, Brooklyn, March, 1897; Michael H. Rickard, Albany, January, 1898.

Commissioner of Statistics of Labor; term three years and salary $3,000. The term of the present Commissioner, Thomas J. Dowling of Albany, expires in January, 1896.

Five Forest Commissioners. No compensation. Term, six years. The present Commissioners were appointed in April, 1888, and are Nathan Straus, who declined Tammany's nomination for Mayor; Samuel J. Tilden of New-Lebanon, William R. Weed of Potsdam, Clarkson C. Schuyler of Plattsburg, and Francis G. Babcock of Hornellsville. The commission controls a number of good appointments.

State Commissioner of Agriculture, to hold office for three years at a salary of $4,000 and $600 for expenses. The term of the present Commissioner, Fred C. Schraub of Lowville, will expire in April, 1896.

State Mining Inspector, to hold office for three years at a salary of $3,000. The term of the present incumbent, Robert H. Rogers of Plattsburg, will expire in March, 1896.

State Inspector of Gas Meters. Term, five years. Salary, $5,000. The term of Anthony Clinchy of New-York City, the present incumbent, will expire in March, 1897. He has the appointment of three Deputy Inspectors at a salary of $1,500 each.

State Factory Inspector; term, three years; salary, $3,000. He appoints a number of male and female Inspectors and an Assistant. The term of James Connolly of New-York City, the present Chief Inspector, will expire in April, 1896.

Three Commissioners of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, who receive a salary of $3,000 each, their term expiring in Mr. Morton's term.

State Commission in Lunacy, consisting of three members, of whom one each serves for six years, at salaries of $5,000, $3,000 a year, and $10 per diem compensation. The present Commissioners, who were appointed last year, are Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown, and Henry A. Reeves.

Commissioner of the New Capitol, to hold office during the pleasure of the appointing power. The salary is $7,500. Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton is the present Commissioner.

Health Officer of the Port of New-York; term two years. The term of the present Health Officer, Dr. William T. Jenkins of New-York City, expired in April last.

Three Revision Commissioners, who receive a salary of $3,000 each. Their terms will expire with Gov. Flower's term. They are Prof. C. A. Collin of Cornell University, Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, and ex-Senator John Linson of Kingston.

Commissioners of Fisheries, whose terms will not expire for three years.

The term of Michael Delehanty, State Superintendent of Public Buildings, an office which is filled by a Board of Trustees, (Republican after Jan. 1,) will not expire until January, 1896. The salary is $3,500.

The Governor has the appointment of numerous Port Wardens and Commissioners of Emigration.

Mr. Morton will on Jan. 1 have the appointment of an Adjutant General, without the approval of the Senate, to succeed Gen. Josiah Porter; salary, $4,000.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction, to serve for three years, is to be elected next February, on joint ballot, by the Legislature, to succeed James F. Crooker of Buffalo, time expired. The salary is $5,000.

The officials mentioned have numerous appointments, with salaries ranging from $1,000 to $6,000 per annum.

Some Talked-of Appointments.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—In the talk of appointments to be made by Mr. Morton, when he shall assume the office of Governor, these men and places are referred to to-day: Isaac V. Baker of Washington County to be Superintendent of Public Works.

Charles W. Hackett of Utica to be a Railroad Commissioner.

Col. E. A. McAlpin of New-York City to be Adjutant General.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Postmaster J. D. Rich of Liverpool is at the Murray Hill.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany is at the Cambridge.

—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon is at the Marlborough.

—Bishop Francis Mora of Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Victoria.

—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims is at the St. James.

—Baron Sulzer of Switzerland and Congressman Robert Adams, Jr., of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Vermont and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

A Piano Small but Good.

Hardman, Peck & Co., the makers of the Hardman piano, are making a specialty with their baby grand pianos. The instrument measures 5 feet 8 inches in length, and, while it economizes in space, it combines all the good points of resonance and delicacy that are obtained from the concert grand piano. A holiday stock of these instruments is now on exhibition at the warerooms of the firm, in Fifth Avenue, near Nineteenth Street. The firm has invented some remarkably beautiful cases for its upright pianos, one of which is of an Empire design. The pianos of this firm are so cased that they can be easily taken apart and put together again without injury. At the World's Fair the Hardman was ranked in the first class by the report of the judges.

An hour well spent in looking over the stock of Free Wool Carpets and Rugs At Cowperthwait & Co., 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av. LOW PRICES.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

CHINA DEPT.

(Basement.)

$20,000 Worth of FINE FRENCH CHINA AT HALF PRICE.

The Entire Import Sample Line of A. LANTERNIER'S LIMOGES CHINA,

Pattern of 1894, Consisting of Single Sets and Pieces, No Duplicates, as follows:

MEAT SETS, GAME SETS, FISH SETS, SOLITAIRE SETS, ICE CREAM SETS, SUGAR and CREAM SETS, TEA SETS, CHOCOLATE SETS, CREAM PITCHERS, TEA POT, SUGAR, and CREAM SETS, CHOCOLATE JUGS, TEA POTS.

Punch Bowls, Jardinieres, and many other sets and pieces too numerous to mention. We have placed part of this immense stock on our Ground Floor, Sixth Av. Front.

This is an excellent opportunity to replenish your supply of table china for Thanksgiving and the Holidays.

6th Av., 20th to 21st Street.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago. NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS, 110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

CAT SMOTHERS A LITTLE CHILD.

Lay on the Baby's Face While the Latter Was Asleep.

Sadie Kranz, the six-months-old daughter of Jacob Kranz, the janitor of 11 Clinton Street, met her death yesterday morning in a strange manner. A short time ago the janitor found a stray kitten in the yard and brought it into the house.

PAGES 9–12. THURSDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 8, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

UNDER A NEW CONSTITUTION

THE CHANGES ORDERED BY THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE.

What the New Apportionment Means—The Various Assembly Districts—Separation of State and Municipal Elections—No Limit in Recovery Cases for Death by Accident—Control of Canals—Amendment Against Betting and Other Provisions.

The new Constitution which has been adopted by the voters of the State changes the organic laws in many important particulars. Proceeding, as the new Constitution did, from a convention controlled by Republicans, some of the chief amendments have aroused strong protest.

The reapportionment amendment has excited the most criticism. It was vigorously denounced by the Democrats of all factions as a scheme to hand the State over to the Republicans for a generation at least.

The State at present consists of 32 Senate districts and 128 Assembly districts. The new Constitution alters the arrangement so that there will be 50 Senate districts and 150 Assembly districts. New-York will have twelve Senators instead of nine, and thirty-five Assemblymen instead of thirty. Brooklyn and Kings will have seven Senators instead of five, and twenty-one Assemblymen instead of eighteen. The new districts, however, have been carved out with the purpose of giving all the advantage to the Republicans. The Assemblymen are to be apportioned among the counties as follows:

Albany, 4; Allegany, 1; Broome, 2; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 2 ;Chautauqua, 2; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 1; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 8; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 21; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 1; Monroe, 4; Montgomery, 1; New-York, 30; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 1; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 1; Schuyler, 1; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 1; Wayne, 1; Westchester, 3; Wyoming, 1; Yates, 1.

The Assembly districts at this end of the State, in New-York, Brooklyn, and hereabout, are as follows:

1—Suffolk and Richmond.

2—Queens.

3—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of Brooklyn.

4—Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of Brooklyn.

5—Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-first Wards of Brooklyn.

6—Ninth, Eleventh, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards of Brooklyn.

7—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of Brooklyn.

8—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-ninth Wards of Brooklyn and Flatlands.

9—Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenth-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards of Brooklyn.

10—That part of New-York beginning at Canal Street and the Hudson River, and going thence along Canal, Hudson, Dominick, Varick, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Broadway, Canal, Bowery, Division, Grand, and Jackson Streets, to the East River, and thence around the southern end of the city, to the place of beginning, including also Governors, Bedlow's, and Ellis Islands.

11—Bounded by a line beginning at Broadway and Canal, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth Avenue, the Bowery and Third Avenue, St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, Avenue B, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Division and the Bowery, and Canal Street, to the place of beginning.

12—Bounded by a line beginning at Jackson Street and the East River, and running thence along Jackson, Grand, Division, Norfolk, Rivington, and Clinton Streets, Avenue B, Seventh Street, Avenue A, St. Mark's Place, Third Avenue, East Fourteenth Street, to the East River, and along the river to the place of beginning.

13—Lying on the north of District 10, beginning at Canal Street and the Hudson River, and bounded otherwise by Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, Twentieth Street and the Hudson River.

14—Lying north of Districts 12 and 13, beginning at East Fourteenth Street and the East River, and bounded otherwise by East Fourteenth Street, Irving Place, East Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and the East River.

15—Lying north of District 18, beginning at Sixth Avenue and West Fourteenth Street, and bounded by Sixth Avenue, West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, the Transverse Park Road, at Ninety-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Twenty-third Street, Third Avenue, East Nineteenth Street, Irving Place, and East Fourteenth Street.

16—Lying north of District 13, beginning at Seventh Avenue and West Nineteenth Street, and bounded by West Nineteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, the Hudson River, West Forty-sixth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

17—Lying north of District 16, beginning at Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street, and bounded by West Forty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, West Forty-sixth Street, the Hudson River, West Eighty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, and Eighth Avenue.

18—Lying north of District 14, beginning at East Fifty-second Street and the East River, and bounded by East Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, Lexington Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and the East River, also Blackwell's Island.

19—Lying north of District 17, beginning at West Eighty-ninth Street and the Hudson River, and bounded by the Hudson River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the Harlem River, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fifth Avenue, the Transverse Park Road at Ninety-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Eighty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, West Eighty-sixth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Eighty-ninth Street.

20—Lying north of Districts 15 and 18, beginning at East Eighty-third Street and the East River, and bounded by East Eighty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, Fifth Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Fourth Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Harlem River, and East River; also Randall's and Ward's Islands.

21—Lying north of Districts 19 and 20, beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the Harlem River, and bounded by East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Fourth Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Harlem River, and all of the rest of the county not already described.

A feature of the new Constitution which is looked on by many reformers as furnishing the true solution for the purification of municipal politics is the provision which separates State from city elections. Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton will hold office only two years. This arrangement will result, hereafter, in the election of State officers and city officers in different years.

The Mayors and chief municipal officers of New-York and Brooklyn, for instance, will hereafter be elected in different years from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Assemblymen. In this way, it is hoped by the reformers, the municipal campaigns can be conducted on purely local issues.

One of the most important amendments to the Constitution is the abolishment of the five-thousand-dollar limit to damages for injuries resulting in death.

Under the present Constitution it has become a by-word among the people that it is cheaper for an employer to kill a man by accident than to maim him. If the man or child is killed outright, no damages in excess of $5,000 can be legally recovered, whereas, if the victim is mangled but manages to live, the damages may amount to twenty times that sum. Several years ago the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad paid $100,000 to a family that had been injured in a wreck.

Under the new Constitution the amount recoverable for damages for injuries resulting in death is unlimited. The general tendency of this change in the Constitution will be to make employers more careful of the lives of those in their service. In Brooklyn the immediate result will be to make the trolley corporations more strict, more watchful, and more solicitous for the safety of the people along their routes. They will be compelled to provide fenders that will pick people up in practice as well as in theory. The same considerations will apply in a different degree to all railroads, steam and surface, and to all owners of mills and factories.

The trolley companies of Brooklyn have been, up to this time, seemingly careless in protecting human life. They have been frequently censured. Nine-tenths of the number of persons struck by Brooklyn trolley cars have been killed; most of the poor little children have been instantly killed.

The principal canals of New-York are now to remain forever in the possession of the State. They are the Erie Canal, Oswego Canal, Champlain Canal, Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and Black River Canal. None of the canals mentioned can ever be sold, leased, or disposed of in any way. All funds from the sale or lease of the other canals in the State are to be applied to the maintenance of the five named. The Hamburg Canal, in Buffalo, is to be sold. There are to be no tolls on the canals. They are to be supported out of the annual State tax levy. The Legislature is authorized to go ahead and make extensive improvements in the system, the cost to come out of the tax levy or from the State Treasury. A very large sum of money will be involved in these improvements, but how much cannot be approximated just yet. All work on the canals is to be let by public contract to the lowest bidder.

The old soldiers and sailors have been looked after in a provision which gives them the preference over all others for public employment, no matter what the standing of these veterans may be on the civil service lists.

A number of very important changes are made in the judicial system. There are to be twelve additional Supreme Court Justices chosen by the people, three of them to be in New-York City, three in the Second District, which includes Brooklyn, and one each in the other judicial districts. There are to be four judicial districts instead of eight. An appellate division of the Supreme Court is to be created, to take the place of the General Term. The Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn are to be abolished on Jan. 1, 1896, and the Judges in those courts become Supreme Court Justices for the rest of their terms. Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are to be abolished Dec. 31, 1895.

Election officers are to be chosen equally from the two leading political parties.

All legislative bills must be printed and put on the desks of members of the Legislature at least three days before their final passage.

There will be no contract labor in the State prisons after Jan. 1, 1897, but convicts may be required to work for the State, and the product of their labor may be disposed of to the State or to any public institution owned by the State.

No officer will be allowed to ask for or receive a pass or frank of any kind.

The forest lands of the State are to be preserved inviolate forever, and cannot be sold or leased.

The new Constitution fixes definitely the way in which the debt limit of cities is to be estimated. Heretofore, as in the case of Brooklyn, the way for finding whether the constitutional 10 per cent. limit of debt has been reached has not been clear, and city officials and Judges have differed on the subject. The future basis of estimate of the 10 per cent. limit will be simply the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation. Revenue bonds and water bonds are to be included in the estimate of debt.

The Legislature is permitted to make general laws under which one farmer may drain his own land by constructing drains on the land of another, provided he stands the expense.

The new Constitution will practically wipe out, if its provisions are enforced, all kinds of gambling. It will forbid pool-selling and bookmaking, absolutely, without reserve. "Improving the breed of horses" will come to an end. Under this provision there can be no kind of public betting in poolrooms or on the race tracks.

A man convicted of bribery will be deprived of his vote.

No man gains or loses a vote by reason of his sojourn in a public or charitable institution.

Under the new Constitution, the registration of voters must close at least ten days before election day.

The new Constitution will prohibit "riders" on all bills, and will put an end to the practice of cloaking one act under the cover of another, and thereby either securing certain legislation without arousing public attention or forcing some obnoxious scheme by incorporating it in an otherwise popular measure.

NEW CROSS-TOWN CAR LINE.

Will Run from River to River Along Thirty-fourth Street.

Early next year there will be a street car line in operation in Thirty-fourth Street, from river to river, whose president will be Edward Lauterbach. The system, which will give access to the district of the great hotels and the principal theatres, comprehends the re-establishment of a ferry service to Jersey City from West Thirty-fourth Street.

John D. Crimmins has the contract for laying the road and the company has the right of way on the tracks of the Fourth Avenue Branch from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry house to Lexington Avenue, and from Sixth Avenue to Tenth Avenue on the tracks of the Grand Street and Forty-second Street Railroad, so that all the contractor will have to do will be to lay tracks from Lexington Avenue to Sixth Avenue, and from Tenth Avenue to the North River.

At the junction of Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street are the curving tracks of the Broadway Cable Road, and, as is customary, its directory insists that the tracks of the new line which are to cross it shall be laid by its own men and experts and the cost defrayed by Mr. Lauterbach's company. Men were at work at this point Tuesday when they were stopped by the police, who supposed that they were stealing a route in the interest of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The new road is not at present classed in this system, and the men whose work was stopped were employed by the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

The new road will be constructed on a charter obtained in 1884 and confirmed by a subsequent act of the Legislature. Its managers say that there can be no question of its right to the thoroughfare, and that this point was decided by Corporation Council Clark. It also has a permit from the Department of Public Works and the consent of such property owners as are affected.

TWO ROOSTERS AT THE EXCHANGE.

Produce Brokers Were About to Celebrate with a Cockfight.

Having won $6,800 on Morton and Strong, William M. Manwaring sent to his farm at Scarborough for a prize game cock and to Washington Market for a common plucked rooster, and early yesterday afternoon he carried both birds to the Produce Exchange. The dead fowl, labeled "Tammany," was thrown into the wheat pit, where also the game cock was placed, wearing a highly-colored anti-Tammany decoration.

Brokers were stuffing the game cock with generous pickings from corn bags on the sample tables, when Elias T. Hopkins arrived with a white Leghorn rooster. This bird also partook of the corn, while the crowd danced, shouted, cheered, and indulged in general antics.

This continued until some one suggested that, as both birds had been fed and were thus in the same condition, they should furnish entertainment for their dinner. They were hauled out of the pit, where they had been so busy eating as to be unmindful of their inborn enmity, and placed in the middle of the floor. The crowd formed a ring around them.

Since there was no food to absorb their attention, the birds began to regard each other. The brokers had made them objects of mutual antagonism by fastening small flags to the head of each. Under the prodding of handlers, they had begun to bristle their necks and show signs of fight, when the Floor Committee broke into the ring and threatened to report every one concerned. The owners of the birds had no recourse except to make a disconsolate retreat, with their championship untried. The crowd drifted back to business.

Mr. Manwaring's jubilation yesterday was said to be largely due to the fact that this year's winnings partially offset a loss of $16,000 on Harrison in 1892.

Charges of Bribery in Newtown.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 7.—Tax Collector James F. O'Brien, it is said, has secured evidence that a successful candidate at yesterday's election, who lives in this town, bribed voters with money in amounts from $1 to $5. The evidence, it is said, will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Mr. O'Brien claims that money was sent to many voters in envelopes which contained requests for votes. He says several persons who received the requests and inclosures have given them to him. He refuses to give the name of the candidate against whom he will make charges.

Pardons Granted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The President has granted pardons to J. S. Stripling, Georgia, using mails to defraud; Daniel J. Gorman, Illinois, for stealing from the mail; H. T. Gray, Mississippi, violating liquor laws; Henry Weaver, Joseph Kisor, and J. A. Ockermann, Ohio, passing counterfeit dollars; Robert J. Creel, Alabama, counterfeiting, and James Gilmore and Frank Wills, Virginia, violation of postal laws. The President denied a number of applications.

CROKER A WINNER, SAYS JONES

HIS ELECTION PROFITS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

One of the Most Prominent Bookmakers in the East Thinks the ex-Chief of Tammany Made the Most Money of All the Bettors—Gottlieb Walbaum's Syndicate $32,000 Richer—$225,000 Paid at the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

"Oh! I think Croker won more money than anybody else in this city on the result of Tuesday's election," said Orlando Jones, the bookmaker, in response to the inquiry of a reporter for The New-York Times as to who had profited most by the betting on the election.

Mr. Jones is one of the prominent bookmakers of the East, and his connection on the race track with Michael F. Dwyer, Mr. Croker's friend, is very close. Mr. Jones was quite active in the vicinity of the St. James Hotel Sunday and Monday, acting as stakeholder in betting transactions and in making a book on the election.

Mr. Jones was about to leave the city for Washington yesterday when he gave the above answer to the reporter, and he said he had made a little money on the election. He was asked to explain his remark about Mr. Croker, but he would only say: "There has been some mystery about the bets that have been made, and no one seems to have been able to get at the bottom of it."

"Joe" Vendig, or "Circular Joe," as Mr. Dwyer's betting commissioner is known, was asked yesterday before he left for Washington if it was true that he had hedged the bets made for Messrs. Dwyer and Croker or if some of them had been made to inspire confidence in order to create a market for Hill money.

He refused to answer the question. When Mr. Dwyer was asked about the matter, he claimed that he had not made the bets on Hill and Grant that he is credited with having made. It was rumored in Broadway yesterday, and was discussed extensively in the cafés, that the money bet by Vendig, supposedly for Dwyer and Croker, was placed in order to force the price against Morton higher, and that the money bet on Morton by several bookmakers belonged in reality to Dwyer and Croker.

Gottlieb Walbaum, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, and "Al" Smith, representing a syndicate of Morton men, are supposed by betting men to be the heaviest winners on the election. Walbaum bet on Morton, giving as high as 3½ to 1 with some of his money. He is said to have won in all about $20,000. Mr. Smith's winnings are estimated in the neighborhood of $12,000.

Wagers on Smyth to win were looked upon by some of the bettors as easy bets, and a number of men who follow the races for a living, and who are now "broke," made a little money by acting as commissioners to get Goff money.

Racing men in general conceded that the constitutional amendment would be opposed by too many different interests to allow them to be passed, and accordingly bet their money against the passage of the amendments. Peter De Lacy, who for a number of years has been fighting the race-track owners, thought otherwise, and backed his opinion to the extent that he won about $10,000. Mr. De Lacy caught Mr. Walbaum for $5,000 of this amount. The latter was so sure the amendments would not pass that he wagered $5,000 against Mr. De Lacy's $2,500.

After the polls had closed on Tuesday, there was scarcely any Hill or Grant money to be found at the bars of St. James or at Delmonico's. A few small bets were recorded at 4 and 5 to 1 on Morton, but although the odds gradually lengthened until 10 to 1 was offered, no money of any considerable amount was wagered.

Combinations, meaning Morton and Strong both to win, were made at 4 to 5, on the strength of the delay at the polls. A number of would-be shrewd bettors thought that the delay would help Grant's chances considerably, and wagered their money against the combination players, on the strength of the delay.

As the returns began to come in, showing big gains for the Republicans, even money was laid that the Republicans would carry the entire State ticket.

On the Stock Exchange and other Exchanges about $225,000 was paid out yesterday. E. T. Adams, who acted as commissioner for a syndicate of Republicans, won about $75,000 for his people, at odds ranging from 10 to 8 to 10 to 4. He set the market price, and was followed by other commissioners. Warren James, also of the Stock Exchange, won about $10,000 for his syndicate.

When the bets were paid off yesterday there was a general jollification among the brokers.

EX-MAYOR GRANT'S VOTE COMPARED.

His Friends Resort to Percentages to Make Up for Pluralities.

Ex-Mayor Grant's friends prepared the following statement yesterday as a balm to assuage the pain of defeat:

In 1888 Grant olled 114,111 votes out of 272,000 cast. In 1890 he polled 116,580 out of 217,809. This year he has polled 106,042 out of 260,000. His percentages were: About 42 in 1888, about 54 in 1890, and about 41 this year. Taking the vote of 1888—272,000—as the basis of figuring, Grant polled 42 per cent. in 1888, 43 per cent. in 1890, and 39 per cent. this year.

In 1888 Grant polled 114,111 votes out of 272,000 votes, or about 60 per cent. In 1891 Gov. Flower polled 146,067 out of 239,898, or about 61 per cent. Taking 272,000 votes as the basis of figuring, Gov. Flower had about 54 per cent. against Mr. Hill's 62 per cent. This year Mr. Hill gets 124,051 out of 260,000, or about 48 per cent. As 124,051 is 46 per cent. of 272,000, Mr. Hill's vote of this year is 16 per cent. less than his vote of 1888, and 8 per cent. less than Gov. Flower's vote of 1891. Mr. Grant's vote this year, on the basis of 272,000 voters, is 3 per cent. less than that of 1888, and 4 per cent. less than that of 1890.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hill's name was on six of the ballots in every election district, Mr. Grant's name was upon but one ballot. The effect of this was necessarily to deprive Mr. Grant of votes which he would have gotten if his name had been on as many tickets as Senator Hill's, for the reason that many persons who intended to vote for Mr. Grant were misled into voting against him by the fact that they took ballots with the name of Mr. Hill on them in conjunction with the name of Mr. Strong, and cast them without careful examination, thinking that Mr. Grant's name was upon every ballot upon which Senator Hill's name appeared.

May End a Telegraph Suit.

Another phase of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company litigation was up before Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of John Anderson against the United Lines Telegraph Company and John W. Mackay and others.

It is claimed that the contracts made with the Reorganization Committee were not properly carried out; that the property of the United Lines Telegraph Company was taken without consideration, and that the second mortgage bondholders had been defrauded.

Judge Beach dismissed the suit after hearing argument, and a motion was at once made by the plaintiff for leave to amend his complaint. This motion was also denied.

Judge Beach also decided that there had been no breach of contract, and that nobody had been defrauded. This probably ends the long litigation.

Funeral of Professor Eigenbrodt.

The funeral services over the body of the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, Emeritus Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, were held yesterday morning in the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth Street.

The professors and Faculty of the General Thelogical Seminary were present. The students of the seminary to the number of 160 were also present. The Rev. W. J. Seabury, rector of the Church of the Annunciation, read the burial service. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix read the lesson.

The pall bearers were Dean Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Jewett, the Rev. Dr. G. H. S. Walpole, the Rev. Dr. A. Oliver, the Rev. Dr. T. Richey, the Rev. Dr. R. Hale, the Rev. Dr. Philander Cady, and the Rev. Dr. Russell. The burial was at Jamaica, L. I.

THE RESULTS ON THE MARKETS.

Evidence that the Election Had Little Effect at the Exchanges.

As was to be expected with the end of a political contest, the stock market showed some improvement yesterday, both in volume of sales and in prices. Granger stocks led the advance, Burlington gaining ⅞, Rock Island 1⅞, and St. Paul 1⅝. Sugar showed the greatest activity, furnishing 65,639 shares in the day's total of 274,000 shares.

London started the buying. Gratification ove. the defeat of the Populists was given out as the cause. This explanation applied also to the gains for the Granger stocks.

When the movement started upward it quickly gained momentum from the feeling among operators that the day was not favorable for holders of short contracts. Covering set in, and that marked up quotations.

In spite of the buoyant tendency, those who deal in the market as a means of livelihood failed to discover evidence of commission orders in the market. Operations seemed still confined to professional circles. A large short interest had accumulated in the Granger stocks. Its partial elimination naturally advanced prices. This view was strengthened by the course of stocks other than the Grangers. If Republican success, dealers argued, gave the market a tonic, its effect should have been felt in Sugar, which leaped to 90 at the opening of business, ran off to 87⅛, and closed at 88⅛, a gain for the day of only ⅝. Election results, if definitely operative in the market, should, it was thought, have depressed Manhattan. Such was the first effect, the stock declining in the early dealings from 107¼ to 105¼. Afterward, with municipal construction of an opposition route assured, the stock rallied to 108, and closed at that price, the best for the day, and a net gain of ¼ over Monday. A renewed activity brought North American out of its recent obscurity. The stock gained ¾ on sales of 3,565 shares. Republicans were not boasting of that revival.

It was noticed also that, although election results were as well known at the opening of the market as at its close, prices did not become responsive to the alleged improved feeling until the last hour of business. Before that time they worked along, excepting in Sugar and Manhattan, about as they had done for weeks. In the last hour they acted as if clever manipulators were handling them.

"To-day's market suggests to me," said a close observer, who had studied it in the interest of his purse, "a very sick patient to whom brandy has been given. The stimulant is reviving, but it by no means indicates his restoration to health."

This seemed to be the view of the market common to those who watched it for business calculations.

Sales of bonds reaching $2,249,000 fitted well the active dealings in stocks. Leaving out of account speculative buying in indefinite amounts, which usually attends brisk stock speculation, dealers were impressed that investment buying was taking only its usual course. Improvement was noticed in the bond market some time ago. It came with the tariff settlement and the assurance that general business had turned for the better. It has kept pace with business recovery. Nothing yesterday pointed to any departure from this normal movement, which has been aided lately by investments by the banks from their surplus and idle funds.

Wheat and cotton acted perversely, from a Republican standpoint. There was a slight early rally in each, which brought out so many offerings that prices fell below Monday's figures, closing at about the lowest for the day. December wheat closed Monday at 57⅝ cents per bushel. It opened yesterday at 58 cents, dropped to 57 1-16 cents, and closed at 57⅛ cents. May having closed Monday at 62⅛ cents, opened yesterday at 62⅝ cents, and declined to 61⅝ cents, at which it closed. Total sales of all options reached 2,740,000 bushels, and the day's net losses ran from ⅝ to ⅞ of a cent per bushel.

Cotton ran up 3 points early in the day, and then lost until closing prices were 6 to 7 points below Monday's. All options are selling below 6 cents per pound. The day's sales reached 130,000 bales.

TO CONSIDER SHEEHAN'S ACTION.

He May Be Punished for His Order on Election Day.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan's action in instructing the clerks in the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District not to issue any constitutional amendment ballots unless voters called for them will be examined into by William Travers Jerome.

If, after a thorough investigation, it is found that the Commissioner was guilty of any violation of the election law, then he will be prosecuted to the fullest extent.

Charles C. Beaman said yesterday that, in his opinion, the Police Commissioner had violated the law. "He will undoubtedly be prosecuted," said Mr. Beaman. "Several lawyers who are members of the Committee of Seventy have looked into the case, and are unanimously of the opinion that the law has been violated. Sheehan might as well have told the Tammanyites to ask only for Tammany tickets as to do what he did."

Henry R. Beekman, who was one of the three men who discovered the violation of the law and secured a rescinding of the order by Commissioner Sheehan, refused to discuss the case yesterday. Possibly because of his election as Judge of the Superior Court, he felt that he should take no part in such discussion. Before his election was announced Tuesday, however, Mr. Beekman expressed himself as of the opinion that Commissioner Sheehan had violated the law. He intimated yesterday that he had not changed his opinion.

William Travers Jerome, to whom all the cases of violation of the election laws had been left for prosecution, when asked if Commissioner Sheehan would be prosecuted, said:

"I do not wish to say anything about it. I shall act first and talk afterward."

"If the law has been violated, will you prosecute?"

"Yes. All the cases have been turned over to me. There are hundreds of them. I shall look into them, and, where necessary, shall prosecute."

"Do you think Commissioner Sheehan violated the law?"

"I do not wish to say."

Mr. Jerome said he would be seconded by the Committee of Seventy, and would have the advice of the best lawyers in the city.

Miss Kellogg's Musical Recital.

There was a large gathering of fashionable people at the musical recital given by Miss Minna Kellogg, contralto, at the Waldorf last evening. Miss Kellogg was assisted in her entertainment by Mrs. Leonora von Stosch Howland, violinist; M. Mauguiére of the Metropolitan Opera House, and M. Emile Levy, pianist.

An excellent programme was rendered, as follows:

1. (a) Andante, from "Der Freischutz"... Von Weber
   (b) Chanson Bohémienne.....Victor Massé
   Miss Kellogg.
2. Viens.....A. Holmes
   M. Mauguiére.
3. Andante, Mendelssohn's Concerto.
   Mrs. Leonora von Stosch Howland.
4. Plus Grand Dans Son Obscurité, from "La Reine de Saba".....Gounod
   Miss Kellogg.
5. (a) Romance de Mignon.....Ambroise Thomas
   (b) La Fiancée.....Chas. René
   Miss Kellogg.
6. (a) Berceuse de Jocelyn.....Godard
   (b) A l'Inconnue.....C. Chaminade
   (Written especially for Mons. Mauguiére.)
   M. Mauguiére.
7. (a) Nocturne.....Chopin
   (b) Canzonetta.....Godard
   Mrs. Leonora von Stosch Howland.
8. Grand Aria, from "Il Profeta".....Meyerbeer
   Miss Kellogg.

The patronesses of the recital, nearly all of whom were present, were Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Charles M. Raymond, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. George C. Boldt, and Mrs. James Harriman.

Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

Arrangements have been nearly completed for the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce. It will be the one hundred and twenty-sixth gathering of merchants under the Chamber's auspices. The dinner will be served at Delmonico's on Nov. 20. Gen. Horace Porter, J. Edward Simmons, Henry W. Cannon, George Rutledge Gibson, and Lowell Lincoln are the Committee of Arrangements.

MR. AND MRS. PARKHURST GLAD

OLD GLORY FLUNG TO THE BREEZES AT THEIR HAPPY HOME.

The Great Reformer Says Tammany's Overthrow Was Chiefly Due to the Awakened Intelligence of Foreign-Born Citizens Who Have Hitherto Believed Themselves the Slaves of the Wigwam—How He Passed Election Day and What His Wife Saw.

Three United States flags, a large one in the centre, with smaller ones on either side, waved gayly and victoriously from the house of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst all day yesterday, while just below, at the police station, the officers of the law, with solemn air, were packing away ballot boxes as an undertaker does the chairs at the close of a funeral.

The doctor and his family were jubilant. Telegrams, letters of congratulation, and sympathetic visitors poured in upon them. Three big white chrysanthemums standing in a conspicuous place held their heads up as proudly as if their snowy purity represented the good things to be.

"It is difficult," said Dr. Parkhurst, speaking of the election, "to choose from the various factors which brought about this overwhelming victory which were the more important ones. But I feel that it is due as much as anything to the awakening of the foreign-born citizens, and to the fact that other elements which have held so closely to Tammany Hall in the past have come to realize the moral rottenness of that organization.

"Among the foreign-born citizens, not alone the Irish, but the uninformed among all the vast population of the city, are just beginning to realize who it is that has them in its power and what that power meant.

"Thousands of them went to the polls yesterday to exercise for the first time since they came here their rights as American citizens. For the first time they are getting their eyes open. They are beginning to see who it is that has had their vote and what that vote has meant. Of the American idea, the policy of our Government, they were absolutely ignorant. They did not know their rights, they did not know even that they had any rights.

"Tammany Hall made them citizens. Their votes were Tammany Hall's. In that vote lay Tammany's great strength. But their eyes are open now. A beginning has been made. They are not a bad class of people; they are only ignorant. Once let them appreciate their right to vote and they will respect it. For the first time a leavening influence is at work among them. We have seen a glimpse of its effect in the election just closed.

"I never realized what a thoroughly peaceful, earnest class this element was so fully as yesterday, when I went down among them and saw them at the polls. My own eyes were opened. They were quiet, earnest, and interested. What they need now is more light.

"I have been more gratified than I can tell you to see that Mayor-elect Strong really stood on a combination platform, and that he will administer the City Government on that platform I feel sure. His speech before the committee of one night showed that clearly. He is a non-partisan man and he will be non-partisan in his administration. The problem before him will be a difficult one of solution, but he has the right spirit.

"How topsy-turvy things have come to be!" said Mr. Parkhurst. "How changed about everything seems now! I have so often had before me that picture of Recorder Smyth imposing a fine of $250 on Mr. Goff. I have never spoken of it because I felt that action so deeply, felt the sting, the animus that prompted it and knew how it was meant. But now all is changed. Smyth is taken down and Mr. Goff put in his place."

"Yes, we are receiving congratulations," said Mrs. Parkhurst, "and, of course, we are pleased, as I think almost every one else was.

"The doubtful point was the election of Governor. That was our greatest anxiety. The Mayor now is handicapped. It is not possible for him to do as he might like, and the new Mayor would not be able to do much without some assistance from the Legislature. There needed to be an entire change.

"But this is only the beginning, and now is the time to work. Under the existing conditions it has been impossible to do anything.

"The doctor's work will not be so engrossing, and he will confine it more to his own congregation.

"No, I have not been anxious about him for fear of personal violence. There was a time when I felt somewhat afraid, but he has been going about so much lately, and everywhere has been so pleasantly, even enthusiastically, received that I have felt the feeling against him had changed.

"He was out yesterday visiting the polls in different places and exchanging a word here and there with the many people he knows. He visited places on the east side and down through Chinatown, and everywhere received a cordial welcome.

"I don't know, of course, whether the Chinamen showed any interest in meeting him, but among the congratulations we have received this morning was an expression from the Chinese Merchants' League.

"I went out last evening with friends to see something in the excitement. I wanted to be among the people and hear what they were saying. I was looking at one of the transparencies—I think it was in front of The Times Building—when a group of girls came along.

"Just then the doctor's picture was thrown on the screen and they began to hiss. 'Well,' I thought, 'I suppose there are some people who don't like the doctor.' But as other pictures came out—Hill, Morton, and the others—they hissed each one individually, so I don't know at all what they meant.

"The Executive Board of the Woman's Municipal League is to hold a meeting tomorrow to consider the subject of making the organization a permanent one. Our ideas are very vague as to just what its work will be. The same name will probably be continued. I think we have demonstrated that it is a worthy one. We shall work for the good of the Municipal Government in the womanly ways in which women can assist. We shall endeavor to educate the women of the city."

Smith's Nail Did Not Hold.

The friends of Alderman "Silver-Dollar" Smith took time by the forelock yesterday morning, and, securing a band, serenaded him and congratulated him upon his re-election. With his native modesty, "Silver Dollar" thanked them and expressed himself as follows:

"I am very grateful to the electors of the Third Assembly District for the confidence they have shown in me. By their votes they have nailed the slanderous lies that were circulated about me during the campaign."

Later in the day the nail that held the lies, so designated by Mr. Smith, fell out when it was discovered that he had been defeated by Goetz, the Republican candidate, by 148 votes.

Taxes Demanded on a City Hall.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

One of the most important cases which is soon to come up is that involving the right of the State to collect taxes on such property as the City Hall, Columbia, S. C., where a certain part of the building is rented. The State claims taxes on the property. The present case will come up on injunction proceedings. On June 11 the City Council of Columbia applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction against Secretary of State Tindal against his collecting taxes under the delinquent tax act of 1894. The Supreme Court issued a rule for the State to show cause, which was made returnable on Nov. 27.

Patriotism to Control, Not Bounties.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Judge Northup has made an order repealing an order formerly made allowing a bounty upon the scalps of wild animals. The Judge says he believes the love of patriotism to be sufficiently strong in the breasts of sportsmen to make them keep down wild animals without receiving a bounty therefor. Most persons doubtless have an idea the money as bounty for scalps of wild animals has not amounted to anything in this county. Judge Northup states that last month for coyote scalps alone $100 had to be paid. It was thought time to call a halt.

THE WILL OF DR. ANTOINE RUPPANER.

Clauses of the Instrument Declared Valid by Justice Ingraham.

Several important clauses in the will of Dr. Antoine Ruppaner have been held to be valid by a decision of Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court. Dr. Ruppaner was for many years the physician of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was a protégé of the late Prof. Agassiz, and was brought to this country from Switzerland when but a boy. After acquiring an education he amassed quite a fortune in speculation, and became a connoisseur in bric-a-brac. At the time of his death his fortune was estimated to be worth $500,000.

The doctor executed a will on July 26, 1892, and a codicil a short time later. By the provisions of these documents he bequeathed a trust fund of $25,000, to be invested in the United States, the income to be turned over semi-annually to the overseers of the poor in his native town of Alstetten, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, to be invested in the purchase of bread for the poor of the town whose names were on the poor lists. He left 50,000f. to Carl Haselbach for the education of his children and the children of his eldest son, directed that his library should go to the University of Berne, Switzerland, or, if it was not accepted by that institution, that it should then go to the University of St. Gall, Switzerland.

Mrs. Barbara Ellensohn, a sister, was left the income of 50,000f.; to Harvard University $10,000 was willed, and the residue of the estate was given to Carl Haselbach. Included in the property was about $250,000 of bonds and securities, and some valuable oil paintings, water colors, and bric-a-brac.

John S. Keyes, the executor of the will, brought suit to have the court construe the clauses of the will and determine their validity, as the sister threatened to contest them. She was made a party to the suit, which was tried before Justice Ingraham, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. He now decides that the bequest to the town of Alstetten, Switzerland, is valid, and that the town has the power to take the bequest. He also holds that the gift to the University of Berne, Switzerland, is good, and that the Canton of Berne is entitled to the bequest.

The Justice finds that the gift of 50,000f. to Carl Haselbach, for the education of his children and the children of his eld

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MORE BUSINESS AND HIGHER PRICES ON THE POPULIST DEFEAT.

Bears Hasten to Cover Short Contracts in the Belief of a Restoration of Foreign Confidence in American Securities—The Pace Too Fast at the Opening, but After a Reaction the Upward Movement Was Resumed.

The result of Tuesday's election had an important influence on the stock market yesterday. The bears saw in the defeat of the Western Populists a distinct advance in public opinion toward rational ideas, and, foreseeing the natural influence of the changed conditions on the minds of the holders of American securities abroad, they hastened to cover their outstanding short contracts. They fell into the mistake, however, of being overeager at the opening, for the prices they made were so much above the level of Monday's closing that the opportunity thus given to traders who had bought in anticipation of a "boom" to take profits was too tempting to be resisted. The result was an early set-back, which carried prices down with a rush. The decline rather staggered the traders, and up to the final hour operations were on a very limited scale. Trading revived, however, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and, with the renewed activity, prices advanced sharply. Commission houses reported some buying orders late in the day, but the bulk of the operations was for the account of the short interest.

The tone of the London market rather than buying from that centre had an important influence. It has been recognized for a long time that any permanent revival in American securities can only come after the foreigners have at least shown a disposition to take back some of the securities which they have been so industriously selling in this market on every opportunity since the Baring collapse. There is an immense accumulation of idle money in London, which commands but a fraction of 1 per cent. in the loan market, and which will seek investment in any reasonably safe quarter. Confidence is slowly returning in Great Britain, but the opportunities for profitable investment in that country are not so numerous as in America, and its capitalists are wide awake to the fact. They have been held in check, however, by the fears of the adoption of Populist theories here, but now that this danger has been removed by the result of the election, it is reasonable to anticipate that our securities will be restored to favor. Should this anticipation be realized, the outlook for a return of prosperity would be greatly improved.

The Granger stocks naturally were leaders in the market, for, with the defeat of the Populists, they are likely to be relieved of much restrictive legislation in the future. St. Paul, after selling at 61⅞, closed at 63⅜, a net gain of 1⅝ points, on sales of 35,570 shares. Burlington closed at 74⅝, a gain of ⅞, on sales of 15,790 shares. Rock Island, on somewhat lighter trading, scored an advance of 1⅞ points, while Northwestern was not far behind, its gain being 1½ points. The coal stocks were also higher, in sympathy with the general advance, although the trading in them was very light. Jersey Central was the only weak one of the group. It declined to 89¾, the lowest price it has touched since the panic of last year, but it recovered 1¾ of its loss in the late trading, its net loss for the day being only ¼. Manhattan was weak in the early trading, on the adoption of municipal rapid transit, but it more than recovered its loss before the close. The general list was strong in the last hour and closed at about the best prices of the day.

Fully one-quarter of the day's business was in Sugar, and it opened up nearly 2 points, possibly on the accession of its friends to the control of Congress. After the opening it developed weakness, and touched 87½, from 90, before the decline was checked. It recovered 1½ points in the late trading, closing ⅜ higher than on Monday. Chicago Gas was fairly steady throughout the day and closed unchanged. The other trust stocks were firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the securities was close. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3⅜ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $122,998,561, and balances $6,391,050. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $455,204.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was easier without special activity. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86@$4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—par. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51¼c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,304,537, and the exports for the same period $86,589,424. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,279,887.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

100 shares United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, $100 each, 236½.

180 shares American Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 114.

14 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 191½.

Pew No. 106, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall's,) ground floor, middle aisle, present ground rent, $240 per annum, paid to Nov. 1, 1894, $500.

30 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 150.

$3,500 Central Gaslight Company, 6 per cent. certificates, 105.

$5,000 Long Island Traction Company and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company Collateral Trust 6 per cent. gold notes, due 1897, 80¼.

2 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $50 each, 158.

shares Bank of North America, $70 each, 180.

80 shares Pacific National Bank of Tacoma, Washington, 25.

5 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 186½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	39¾	39¾	39	39	38	40	225
American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	494
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73¾	75¾	120
American Express	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	110¼	113	150
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90	87½	88¼	88¼	88⅝	65,389
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	93½	187
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90	91½	34
*American Tobacco	99¾	99¾	99⅛	99¾	99½	99¾	1,260
American Tobacco pf	109	109	109	109	106	110	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6¼	6¾	6	6¼	6¼	6½	3,832
Baltimore & Ohio	67	67½	67	67½	67	68½	300
*Bay State Gas	24⅝	25¼	24½	25	25	25½	900
Canada Southern	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50¾	50½	51	350
Canadian Pacific	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	62⅝	63¼	430
Central Pacific	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	16¼	17	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅝	320
Chicago Gas	75½	75⅝	74¾	75⅛	75	75⅛	13,820
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅞	6,878
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74½	74⅞	73½	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	15,790
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37½	37½	37⅝	38½	925
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62⅝	63⅜	61⅞	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	35,570
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120	120	121	185
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅞	63¼	61¼	63¼	63¼	63½	8,363
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19	19½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	121⅞	121⅞	121	121	121	122	431
Delaware & Hudson	125¾	126	124½	125½	125¼	125¾	1,700
Delaware, Lack. & Western	159½	160	158	160	160	160¼	1,950
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	13	12½	12¾	12⅝	13	2,493
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36½	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	38¼	38½	3,305
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	4,870
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all pd.	13	13	13	13	13	14	600
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101	101	101	101	100¾	101¼	100
General Electric	37	37½	36⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37½	6,280
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	4	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼	4½	1,000
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	125
Iowa Central pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25	27	100
Laclede Gas	21	21	20¼	20¾	20⅜	21	930
Laclede Gas pf	76¼	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	76	77	652
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17½	17	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	850
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	70¾	72	450
Lake Shore	133⅞	134	133	134	134½	134½	1,109
*Long Island Traction	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	200
Louisville & Nashville	55½	55⅞	55	55⅝	55⅞	56	6,480
Manhattan Consolidated	107¼	108	105¼	108	107⅝	107¾	5,854
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	43½	44½	43½	44	44	45	500
Missouri Pacific	29	29¼	28½	29	29	29¼	3,535
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	14½	14½	14½	14½	14¼	14⅝	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	23½	600
*National Lead Company	41	41¼	40½	40⅞	40⅞	41	2,022
*National Lead Company pf	88¼	88⅞	88½	88⅞	88¼	89	278
New-Jersey Central	93	93	89¾	91½	91½	92	18,305
New-York Central	99½	100⅝	99½	100⅝	100½	101	1,874
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾	32	1,065
New-York, Chicago, & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14⅝	100
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	65	73	20
New-York, L. E. & Western	14¼	14¼	14	14	14¼	14½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15	16	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	44½	44¾	44½	44⅝	44⅝	45	600
Norfolk & Western	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	100
Norfolk & Western pf	23¾	23¼	22⅝	23¼	23¼	24	306
North American	4½	5	4⅝	5	5	5½	3,565
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	720
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	1,810
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅝	705
Pacific Mail	23	24	22⅝	24	23⅝	24	5,870
Pennsylvania Coal	275	275	275	275	275		30
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	2,500
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	29	28½	29	28½	29	600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼	17	100
Rich. & W. P., 5th In. pd.	18	18¼	17¾	18½	18¼	18¾	3,465
Rich. & W. P. pf., t. r.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	23	50
Rio Grande Western	15	15	15	15			100
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5⅝	5½	5¼	5½	5½	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10½	1,205
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅜	34⅝	33½	34	34½	34¾	600
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	105½	108½	101½	107½	108	110	110
Southern Pacific	19½	20	19½	20	19½	20	600
*South. Rail., when issued	13	13⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛	13¼	4,815
*South. Rail. pf., when issued	41	41	40	41	41	41¾	2,108
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17	17	16⅜	16¾	16¾	17	200
Texas Pacific	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅝	10½	3,175
*Texas Central	13	13	13	13			10
*Texas Central pf	26	26	26	26			5
Union Pacific	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	3,600
United States Cordage	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	1,495
United States Cordage pf	23	23	23	23	22	24	10
United States Rubber	40¾	41¼	40¾	41⅛	41	41¼	500
*United States Leather	9	9	9	9	8¾	9½	100
*United States Leather pf	60	60	60	60	55⅝	60	5
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	7	158
Wabash pf	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅞	610
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88½	87	88	87⅞	88⅛	8,596
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	11½	12	220
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42⅝	44⅛	42½	42⅝	40	44	416
Total sales							274,087
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Alabama Midland 1st	90	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	
10,000		5,000	104⅝	All Installments Paid	
Atch, Top & S F 4s		Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		10,000	138½
15,000	69½	10,000	100	10,000	139
25,000 830F	68⅞	3,000	99¾	5,000	139½
5,000	69¼	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s		10,000	139
7,000	69½	10,000	90⅜	20,000	139½
5,000	69¼	Han & St Jo Cons		4,000	139¼
10,000	69⅛	27,000	118½	N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s	
25,000	69	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		5,000	109½
5,000 b3	69½	2,000	98½	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	
46,000	69	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge		12,000	87¾
5,000 f20F	69	9,000	68⅛	Nor Pac 3d Coup	
10,000	69⅛	Iowa Central 1st 5s		7,000	61⅝
20,000	69	5,000	90	2,000	62
6,000	68⅞	3,000	90¼	Npr Pac Cons 5s	
5,000 b3	69	5,000	90	5,000	29
11,000	68⅞	Kanawha & Mich 4s		1,000	28¾
14,000	69	15,000	75⅞	5,000	28½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A		Kan Pac 1st Cons		5,000	28⅜
17,000	21⅞	1,000	76¼	5,000	28½
5,000	21¼	13,000	76½	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	
5,000	21	5,000	77	1,000	76¼
5,000	20⅞	2,000	77½	10,000	76½
5,000	20¾	5,000	78	5,000	76¾
5,000	20⅝	Laclede Gaslight Co of St Louis 1st		14,000	76⅝
10,000	20¾	15,000	88½	Oregon Improve 1st	
$ 5,000	20⅞	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s		3,000	85
At & P Inc, Cen Div		4,000	78	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	
3,000	3¼	L, N A & Chi Cons		6,000	53
Austin & N W 1st		1,000	95¼	6,000	52½
5,000	88¼	5,000	96¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Beliv & So Ill 1st		Met Elevated 2d		2,000	83
1,000	106	5,000	107½	2,000	84½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st		Mexican Int 1st 4s		10,000	84¾
2,000	107½	6,000	71	8,000	84½
Can South 1st Gtd		Mich Cent Cons 7s		Ohio Southern G M 4s	
4,000	111½	6,000	121⅜	10,000	50
1,000	111¼	5,000	121½	People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	
Canada Southern 2d		Mich Cent 5s, 1902		10,000	89⅞
2,000	105¼	1,000	106½	2d Gtd 6s	
2,000	105⅝	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A		1,000	105
1,000	105½	2,000	91¼	Phil & Read Gen 4s	
3,000	105¼	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s		4,000	79
Cent N J G M 5s		4,000	112	16,000	78⅝
13,000	113½	H & D Div 5s		P, C, C & St L 4½s Series B	
5,000	114	1,000	107½	1,000, c	104½
7,000	113½	Mil & St P 7s, Gold		Rich & Danville 5s Trust Co Certs Stamped	
Registered		1,000	127	2,000	87⅝
1,000	112¼	Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Extension		Rich & W Pt Term Collat Trust 5s Trust Co Certs	
500	111	70,000 s20F	116¼	20,000	32⅜
1,000	112	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		3,000	32⅝
500	112	10,000	82¼	5,000	32½
Central Pac 6s, 1898		3,000	82¼	Trust 6s Trust Co Certs Stamped	
2,000	105	1,000	82⅝	6,000	65¾
1,000	105¼	1,000	82¾	5,000	66½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		4,000	82⅝	Rio Grande West 4s	
47,000	107½	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		10,000	69¼
1,000	107¾	49,000	45	10,000	69
6,000	107½	4,000	44⅞	15,000	69⅝
2,000	107¼	M, K & T of Texas 5s		9,000	69⅞
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		25,000	76	1,000	69¾
1,000	76¼	30,000	75	5,000	69⅞
1,000	76¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st		15,000	69¾
39,000	77	5,000	83¾	2,000	69¾
4,000	77⅛	15,000	82	10,000	69¾
C, B & Q, Neb Ex 4s		4,000	82⅛	10,000	69¾
3,000	88	10,000	82	St L & Iron Mt 5s	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s		10,000	82¼	1,000	79½
2,000	102⅞	Mob & O Gen Mtge		St Louis S W 1st	
Chicago & Erie 1st		11,000	65	1,000	59¾
3,000 s20F	93	20,000	65¼	2,000	60
Chi G L & C Co 1st		3,000	65¾	3,000	59⅝
10,000	91	5,000	65¾	15,000	59½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts		Nash, C & St L Con		1,000	59¼
5,000	40¼	1,000	98½	5,000	59¾
10,000	40¾	N Y Cent Deb 5s		5,000	59¾
1,000	40⅞	3,000	108¼	6,000	59¾
37,000	41	2,000	108¾	26,000	59¼
1,000	40⅜	N Y Cent Ext 4s		5,000	59½
10,000	41	13,000	103	1,000	59½
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s		N Y, Chi & St L 4s		5,000	59¾
25,000	125	15,000	101½	5,000	59¾
Chi & N W Ext 4s		N Y, Lack & W 1st		St P & Nor Pac 6s	
1,000	102⅞	1,000	134	15,000	117
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		N Y, L Erie & West 2d Consol		San Jo & Ar Pass 6s	
1,000	103½	D, M & Co Eng Certs		40,000	66¼
4,000	104	1,000	71	20,000	57
3,000	103¾	North Missouri 1st		17,000	57¼
2,000	103½	6,000	105	4,000	57
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		Nor Pac 2d Coup		10,000	57¼
14,000	91½	10,000	88	8,000	57
Colorado Midland 1st				5,000	57¼
5,000	76				
Col, H V & Tol 5s					
10,000 b3	91½				
5,000	91				
Col, H V & T Gen 6s					
20,000	93½				
Total sales					$2,249,000

St Louis S W 2d Inc		Union Pacific	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	30
20,000	20	Wabash pf	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	80
1,000	19½	Western Union	86¼	86⅝	87	87⅜	2,210
5,000	19⅝	Total sales					86,705
8,000	19⅝						
Savannah & West 1st							
3,000	52½						
8,000	54						
4,000	53½						
South Pac of Cal 1st							
5,000 s10F	107½						
So Pac, N Mex 1st							
7,000	102½						
Southern Ry 1st 5s When Issued							
With Jan, 1895, Coup							
36,000	87½						
11,000	87⅜						
10,000	87⅝						
5,000	87⅝						
1,000	87⅝						
10,000	87¼						
With July, 1895, Coup							
2,000	84¾						
5,000	85						
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s							
Birmingham Div 1st							
1,000	77						
Texas & Pac 1st 5s							
8,000	88						
5,000	88¼						
2,000	88						
2,000	88½						
5,000	88						
10,000	88¼						
15,000	88¾						
15,000	88						
16,000	88¼						
12,000	88⅝						
Texas & Pac 2d Inc							
5,000	26⅝						
10,000	26¾						
5,000	26⅞						
15,000	26⅝						
4,000	26¼						
15,000	26⅜						
16,000	26¼						
5,000	26½						
40,000	26¾						
15,000	26⅝						
20,000	26¾						
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts							
1,000	59⅜						
19,000	60						
1,000	59⅜						
Union Elevated 1st							
5,000	84¼						
Un Pac Ext S F 8s							
2,000	98						
2,000	97						
Union Pac 1st, 1896							
3,000	106¼						
Union Pac 1st, 1898							
2,000	107⅞						
Union Pac 1st, 1899							
1,000	108⅜						
U P, Den & Gulf 1st							
10,000	40						
6,000	39⅜						
5,000	40						
U S Cordage Co 1st							
10,000	75⅝						
2,000	76						
3,000	77						
U S Leather Co 6s							
2,000	110						
Wabash 1st 5s							
1,000	104⅝						
3,000	104						
Wabash 2d 5s							
2,000	70⅝						
West Shore Gtd 4s							
5,000	106¼						
35,000	106⅜						
Registered							
1,000	105⅜						
5,000	105½						
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts							
15,000	24½						
Western North Car Cons 6s							
8,000	111½						
Wiscon Cent Co 1st							
5,000	55¾						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	142	146	Den. & R. G.	6	7	M. Coal R.	104	..
Alb. & Sus.	165	175	*D., S. & A. pf.	106	..	M. C. Ind. pf.	106	..
Alt. & T. H. pf.	198	..	D., S. & A.	3½	4	Man Beach.,	2	6
Am. Dist. T.	35	50	*D., S. & A. pf.	7½	10½	Md. Coal pf.	45	60
At. & Pac.	1	1½	E. T., V. & G. cts., all pd.	11	12	Mex. N. cts.	..	2
B. & O. S.W. pf.	73¾	9	E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	..	..	M. & St. L., all as. pd.	28¾	29½
B. & S. Ill. pf.	130	..	E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	17½	20	Minn. Iron	49	50
Bos. A.L. pf.	100¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	38	45	Mobile & O.	19½	22
B., R. & P.	..	20	Flint & P. M.	5½	14	N., C. & St. L.	66	70
B., R. & P. pf.	..	60	F. & P. M. pf.	..	45	Nat. Starch.	7¾	10
B., C. R. & N.	49	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	100½	102	N. S. 1st pf.	44	50
C. F. & M.	5	6	Gt. Nor. pf.	100½	102	N. S. 2d pf.	25	35
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	104	..	G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	8	10	New Cent. C.	7	9
Chi. & Alton.	144	147	Ill. Central	90½	91½	N. Y. & N.H.	190	..
Chi. & E. I.	50¾	53	Kan. & Mich.	..	10	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	29
C. & E. I. pf.	..	94	K. & D. M.	..	5	Norfolk So.	64	..
C. & N. W. pf.	148	145	K. & D. M. pf.	13	16	N. W. Tel.	104	..
C. C. & I. D.	8	10	Long Island.	86	89	Ohio South.	16	18
C. F. & I. pf.	65	..	L., N. A. & C.	7½	8	Ont. Mining.	7½	..
Col. & H. C.	5½	6½	L. N. A. & C. pf.	21	23	Oregon Imp.	18	14
C., H. V. & T. pf.	80	84	L., St. L. & T.	1⅜	..	O. R. & N.	21	25
Con. Coal	80	82½						
Den. & R. G. pf.	31	..						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Refs.	89	89¾	87½	88½	24,580	Long Island Trac.	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
At., Top. & S. F.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	50	Lake Shore	133¾	133½	133¼	133¼	100
Am. Tobacco	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	20	Louis. & Nash.	55¾	56	55	55⅞	840
Am. Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27¼	27½	130	Manhattan	106	106	106	106	80
Can. Southern	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	20	Mo. Pacific	29	29¼	28¾	29	430
Chicago Gas	75¼	75½	74½	75⅛	950	Nat. Lead	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	63	63½	61⅜	63¼	4,130	N. Y. & N. E.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	210
Chi., B. & Q.	74¾	74¾	73¾	74½	7,680	N. Y., O. & W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
Chi., M. & St. P.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	20,390	N. Y. Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	45
Chi. & N. W.	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	2,880	Nor. Pac. pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	10
Cent. of N. J.	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	8,930	Pacific Mail	23	23¼	22	23¼	440
C., C., C. & St. L.	37½	37½	37½	37½	200	Rich. & W. P.	18	18	17¾	17¾	150
Consol. Gas	120	120	120	120	20	Texas Pacific	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	40
Del., L. & W.	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	100	U. S. Cordage	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	100

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cent. Pac. 6s, '98...1½
C. & O. gen. 4½s...1¼
Kan. Pac. con...2
L., N. A. & C. con.1¼
Mobile & O. gen...1¼
Northwest. gold, o...1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb., cts. all pd...2¾
Nor. Pac. 3d, c...1½

DECLINED.

Cent. of N. J. gen.1½
Erie 2d cn. cts...1¼
N. Y. C

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

Investment Bonds.

CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL
TERMINAL GOLD 5'S.
MINERAL POINT DIV. 5'S.
CONSOLIDATED 7'S.

CENTRAL OF NEW-JERSEY
CONVERTIBLE 7'S.
GENERAL MTGE. 5'S.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS
1ST CONSOLIDATED 6'S.
1ST AND GENERAL MTGE. 5'S.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH
CONSOLIDATED 6'S.

LEHIGH VALLEY OF NEW-YORK
1ST GUAR. GOLD 4 1-2'S.

THIRD AVENUE OF NEW-YORK
1ST GOLD 5'S.

BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) TRACTION CO.
1ST GOLD 5'S.

ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG
1ST CONS. GOLD 6'S.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN
1ST GOLD 4'S.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES
1ST MTGE. GUAR. 7'S.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS (MO.)
4'S OF 1908 AND 1918.

NEW-YORK, LACK. AND WESTERN
GUARANTEED STOCK.

MORRIS AND ESSEX
GUARANTEED STOCK.

ERIE AND KALAMAZOO (L. S.)
GUARANTEED STOCK.

PRICES AND FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION. GOVERNMENT BONDS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET PRICES.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS,

41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

United States Mortgage Company,

The Mutual Life Building,
59 CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000
SURPLUS.....$600,000

Offers its 5% First Mtge.
Trust Gold Bonds,
Series B, at 102½ and interest.

THESE BONDS ARE THE DIRECT OBLIGATION OF THE COMPANY SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

An absolutely safe investment.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan REORGANIZATION.

To the stockholders, holders of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of its several divisions, and the Consolidated Mtge.:

Notice is hereby given that the plan of reorganization submitted to you on Sept. 7th has been modified, and is now endorsed by the representations of the Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac and Lake Michigan bondholders and the stockholders' committee.

It is important in order to perfect a speedy reorganization that all security holders deposit their holdings without delay with the respective depositaries.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR ALL BONDS.

The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR THE STOCK.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
E. C. STEDMAN,
HENRY CLEWS,
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,
Counsel, 29 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St. } Committee.

BULL.

We are glad to see the improvement we have talked about for weeks showing up. Our offices are a little upset by mechanics just now, still we have about twice as much room as anybody else and will be glad to have you drop in. Our UP-TOWN OFFICE, (1,270 Broadway) you will find attractive and thoroughly equipped for business, also our BOSTON OFFICE, (15 State St.) and we expect soon to give you our address in PHILADELPHIA and WASHINGTON. We will make a prediction—it won't be long before you will see a regular epidemic of up-town, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and enlarged down-town offices, all fixed as nearly like ours as their means will permit. Just watch the advs. for a few weeks.

T. E. WARD & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, COFFEE,

bought and sold for cash on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFIED CHECK NO. 6,059, for $2,090, drawn by Kingsley & Mabon on Manhattan Company, to the order of C. H. Smithers & Co. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.

WANTED—Capital to continue manufacture of perfected electrical invention; only offers from Christian gentlemen considered. LABOR-SAVING DEVICE, Box 135 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE

BY

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

AND

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.

Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Meetings and Elections.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
284 FIFTH AVENUE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company will be held at the main office of the company, No. 284 5th Av., New-York City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1894, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from $750,000 to $1,000,000, divided into 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each. The transfer books will close Oct. 27, 1894, at 12 M., and reopen Nov. 10, 1894, at 10 A. M., and upon approval by the stockholders of the said increase in capital, the books will again be closed at the close of business on Nov. 20, 1894, and reopen on Dec. 3, 1894, at 10 A. M.

Joseph S. Auerbach, E. V. Loew, Henry F. Dimock,
Harry B. Hollins, John P. Townsend,
Jacob Hays, Chas. F. Watson,
Charles T. Barney, A. Foster Higgins, Fred'k G. Bourne,
Robert G. Remsen, Robert Maclay,
Henry W. T. Mali, C. Lawrence Perkins,
Andrew H. Sands, Wm. H. Beadleston,
James Brooks, Alfred L. White,
Geo. J. Magee, Chas. R. Flint,
I. Townsend Burden,
By order of the board, } Board of Directors.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.
New-York, Oct. 15, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of the company, will be held at the company's offices, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, Nov. 19, 1894.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 31, until 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, Nov. 22, next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 5TH AV.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 5th Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., will be held at Room 60, Times Building, New-York City, on November 15th, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and of Inspectors of Election to serve at the following annual election, and for the consideration of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated November 1st, 1894.

CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.

29 Broadway, New-York City, Nov. 7, 1894.

The regular semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per centum (6 per cent.) per annum upon the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company has this day been declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable on the first day of December, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, bankers, No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, to the holders of record of such Preferred Stock upon the closing of the Preferred Stock transfer books. The said books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1894, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Monday, the 3d day of December, 1894, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

R. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1894.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the 1st day of December next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Business Chances.

I WANT A PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO PLACE on market an invention of great merit; I will prove it. Call on J. B. MARTELL, 12 1st St. No agents.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against Kammerer & Bockstoever, manufacturers of mirrors, buildings, 111 Greene Street, for $5,773, which was obtained by Thomson & Allen for William Ehlers. The claim is on a demand note for $3,500 and for a mortgage bond of the German Liederkranz for $1,000 and interest.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company bond for $1,040, which bonds were delivered to the firm by Mr. Ehlers and not returned. John J. Kammerer, the senior partner, has been identified with the trade for over twenty-five years, and the present firm was formed Jan. 1, 1878, the other partner being Louis Bockstoever.

—A. A. Marcus and Simon Marcus, doing business as A. A. Marcus & Son, diamond merchants and real estate dealers, of Exchange Place, Boston, and Newport, have filed a petition in insolvency. A. A. Marcus became involved with C. A. Smith & Co., tailors, of Boston, who made an assignment last week, and he has had a rather checkered financial career. At one time he was assessed on the amount of $903,900 stood in the name of a member of his family. He has been in the insolvency court once or twice before.

—Lewis W. Marks, dealer in artificial flowers and feathers, 30 Great Jones Street, yesterday confessed judgments for $5,076 in favor of Chaliger, Monnier & Challez of Paris and for $341 to Blumenthal & Steiner, both claims being for merchandise.

—Judgments for $10,379 were entered yesterday against Pings & Pinner, glove importers of 884 Broadway, in favor of Louis Rosenfeld, doing business as S. Samuel & Rosenfeld, on accepted drafts.

—Transcript of a deficiency judgment from Queens County was filed here yesterday against the executors of the estate of James Thomson, for $11,581, in favor of Rebecca G. Elliott.

—Judge Barrett yesterday ordered the dissolution of the Fiske Associated Company in the proceedings brought by the Trustees, as all the property of the company has been sold and the business terminated.

—Judgment for $1,765 was entered yesterday against John Y. McKane, in favor of the C. & C. Electric Company of Garwood, N. J., as indorser on notes of Charles Braaf.

—Judgment for $30,684 was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Cassius H. Read, formerly of the Hoffman House, in favor of W. E. D. Stokes.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 67s 6d; prime mess dull at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 66s 3d; do, medium, dull at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 33s 6d; short rib, about 45 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 13 lb, steady at 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, dull at 48s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, dull at 19s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Petroleum—Prime Western, spot, steady at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 6½d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 4s 9½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 5s; November steady at 4s 10¼d; December steady at 4s 9½d; January steady at 4s 5¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 2 63-64@3d; November and December delivery, 2 63-64@3d; December and January delivery, 3@3 1-64d; January and February delivery, 3 2-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64d; March and April delivery, 3 5-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 7-84d, value; May and June delivery, 3 8-84@3 9-84d; June and July delivery, 3 10-64@3 11-64d; July and August delivery, 3 12-64@3 13-64d.

LONDON, Nov. 7—5 P. M.—Price—Linseed oil, 20s per cwt. Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing, 96° test, and 9s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 9d; January and March, 9s 11¼d.

PEORIA, Nov. 7.—Corn active; easier; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50¼c; receipts, 68,900 bushels; shipments, 13,650 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30⅝@31¼c; No. 3 white, 29¼@29¾c; receipts, 57,200 bushels; shipments, 37,400 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2, 48@49c; receipts, 600 bushels. Whisky—Market steady; $1.23 for high wines; receipts, 75 bbls; shipments, 2,286 bbls.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in bricks is not brisk. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.87½@$4.75 per 1,000; Fishkills, $5.50@$4.75; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $3.75@$4.12½; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $18; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.75@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2.05@$2.10....Rock-and common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 75@80c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $1.75 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; steady; No. 7, 15¼@15¾c....Sales, 1,500 bags No. 8, per Etona, 13¾c; 1,000 mats interior Padang, 22½c; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Savanilla, and 500 bags Porto Cabello on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 19,750 bags Rio; market closed firm; 15@40 points up; Havre steady; ½@1¼ down; Hamburg quiet; ½@1 pfennig down.... November delivery closed at 13.60@13.65c, (selling at 13.30@13.55c for 1,250 bags,) December at 12.65@12.75c, (selling at 12.30@12.70c for 8,250 bags,) January at 12.10@12.20c, (selling at 11.95@12.10c for 3,750 bags,) February at 11.75@11.90c, March at 11.50@11.55c, (selling at 11.25@11.50c for 3,000 bags,) April at 11.35@11.45c, May at 11.25@11.30c, (selling at 11.10@11.30c for 3,250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 138,960 bags; at other distributing points, 65,512 bags; warehouse deliveries here Monday, 4,446 bags.

COTTON—Futures quiet; easy; 6@7 points lower; local realizing; lower Liverpool; heavy receipts....Aggregate business, 130,000 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.44@5.46c, (selling at 5.44@5.50c for 900 bales,) December at 5.46@5.47c, (selling at 5.46@5.56c for 11,500 bales,) January at 5.51c, (selling at 5.51@5.61c for 41,300 bales,) February at 5.56@5.57c, (selling at 5.57@5.66c for 9,850 bales,) March at 5.61@5.62c, (selling at 5.62@5.71c for 34,600 bales,) April at 5.67@5.68c, (selling at 5.68@5.75c for 2,900 bales,) May at 5.72@5.73c, (selling at 5.72@5.82c for 20,800 bales,) June at 5.77@5.78c, (selling at 5.77@5.87c for 5,400 bales,) July at 5.82@5.84c, (selling at 5.83@5.92c for 2,500 bales.)....Spot sales, 310 bales to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling at 5 11-16@5 15-16c....Port receipts, 61,770 bales, against 45,755 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 270,929 bales, against 301,238 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Held firmer; fair demand....Sales, 18,800 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$3, Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.85, Spring wheat clears at 1½@$3, Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.20@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.75; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.65@$1.85; superfine, $1.80@$2.10; Copper bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 27,881 bbls and 48,104 sacks; exports, 3,555 bbls and 47,754 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 57,768 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Sold, in lots, at $2.90@$3.10 for prices; poor to choice superfine, $2.25@$2.80; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—300 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.15@$1.15; fine, do, $1.25@$1.30....HOMINY—$3.25@$3.63....SEED—Timothy, 40 to 80 lb at 72½@85c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 90@95c....RYE FEED, 80@85c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton....RYE nominal Western and State, 48@49c from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@65c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.10....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 69@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, countryside, 65@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot dull; ⅝c lower....Sales, 99,800 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,600 bushels State red, December price, elevator, and 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, private terms, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard, 11¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, store, 66⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 60¼c....Clearances hence, 120,550 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 204,028 bushels....Receipts, 886,178 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 830,816 bushels; in the interior, 1,198,761 bushels....Options active; irregular; advancing ¼c; better cables; firmer West; declining ⅜c; foreign selling; local realizing; advancing ¼c; firmer late cables; declining ⅝@½c; local realizing; easier West; closing weak at ⅝@⅞c down; Bradstreet's reports 2,198,000 bushels increase east of Rockies, 1,122,000 bushels on Pacific coast, and 3,010,000 bushels in world's visible....Future sales, 5,800,000 bushels; November closing at 56¼c; 2,740,000 bushels December, 57 1-16@58c, closing at 57⅝c; 10,000 bushels January, 58@58⅛c, closing at 58c; 2,000 bushels March, 60@60 13-16c, closing at 60c; 2,730,000 bushels May, 61⅝@62¾c, closing at 61⅝c.

CORN—Spot moderately active; ½@1c lower.... Sales, 47,200 bushels, including 14,200 bushels No. 2 mixed, 58⅝@59c, delivered; 33,000 bushels do, 58½@59c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 59c, delivered; 6,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 56@57c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels rejected, 55½@56c, delivered....Receipts, 79,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 100,222 bushels; in the interior, 290,329 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,196 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 16,250 bushels....Options dull; weak; ⅜@1c lower; following wheat and the West; Bradstreet's reports 1,181,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies....Option sales, 220,000 bushels; 10,000 bushels November, 57@57¾c, closing at 57c; 55,000 bushels December, 55¾@56½c, closing at 55¾c; 35,000 bushels January, 54@54½c, closing at 54¼c; 120,000 bushels May, 54⅜@55c, closing at 54¾c.

OATS—Spot quiet; firm; unchanged....Sales, 71,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¾c for 31,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 white, shipped, 37¾c; 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@34c; track mixed, ...; track white, 37@40c for 30,000 bushels....Option dull; weak; ¼@⅝c lower; local realizing; Bradstreet's reports increase of 257,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Option sales, 75,000 bushels; November closing at 32⅝c; 15,000 bushels December, 32⅝@33c, closing at 33⅛c; 10,000 bushels January, 33¼c; February closing at 35c; 50,000 bushels May, 36¼@36¾c, closing at 36¼c; No. 2 white, 10,000 bushels December, 36¾@36⅞c, closing at 36¾c....Receipts, 178,600 bushels; exports, 772 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady at former prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 40@45c; rye straw, 35@ 55c; oat straw, 30c.

HOPS—Light export demand; fair brewing business; prices unchanged....State quotations, 8@ 11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@12c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Iron steady; at 14.00c....Copper steady at 9.50c....Lead quiet at 3.12½@3.15c.... Spelter quiet at 3.35@3.37½c.

OILS—Cottonseed steady; more doing; crude, 24@24½c; yellow, prime, 28@28½c; do, off grade, 26½@27c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products steady; quiet....PORK—Fair demand; unchanged; sales, 300 bbls; mess, $18.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $18.50@$14....LARD—Steam closed steady; 10½c for 160 lb average, 6c for 200 lb 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb; pigs, 6⅝@6¼c; interior deliveries, 76,000 head....CUTMEATS dull; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 8⅝@4¼c for hams, 5@ 5¼c for pickled shoulders; 6¼c for picnic. Extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50....BEEF HAMS dull; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50. ....LARD—Western steam steady; sales, 300 tcs, $6.50. Options—Sales, none; closed $7.40, asked; January, $7.20; refined dull; Continent, $7.60; South America, $7.95; compound, 5@5¼c....TALLOW quiet; steady; city, 4¾c....STEARINE—Lard stearine quiet; 8¾@8¾c....Oleostearine steady; sales, 50,000 lb, Western....BUTTER quiet; fancy, continues firm on moderate offerings; Western creamery, 24c; do, poor to prime, 15@22c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@21½c; do, State creamery, 17@ 23½c; State dairy, 14@22c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 18@21¼c....CHEESE quiet; fancy full cream firm; State, full cream, large, 8@10½c; fancy, small, 10½@11c; do, fall skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@8c....EGGS firm for fancy; State and Pennsylvania, 23@23½c; Western, 22@22½c; icehouse, 15@16½c; Western, per case, $3@$4.75; limed, 13½@16c.

RICE—Moderate demand; supply light; firm. ....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5¾@5⅞c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4@4½c, and Japan at 4⅝@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw easier; more active; sales, 28,000 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c, and 11,800 bags Brazils, 84° test, 2⅜c....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3⅜@3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Refined fairly active; steady; sales, 1,100 barrels. Granulated 4 1-16c; powdered, 4 5-16@4¼c; granulated, 4 1-16@4¼c; off A, 3 11-16@4c; yellow, 3@3¼c.

TEA—By auction 2,778 pks sold, with greens easier and others unchanged, including: Moyune —80 pks Hyson, 17½@19c; 301 pks Young Hyson, 33@7¼c; 87 pks Imperial, 27@33½c; 125 pks Gunpowder, 30@22½c; Ping Suey—40 pks Young Hyson, 8½@8¾c; 118 pks Imperial, 15½@10¼c; 443 pks Gunpowder, 30½@9¾c; Japan—37 pks dust-fried, 4@4c; 308 pks Congou, 13@11¾c; 62 pks India and O. Pekoe, 10¼@12c; 35 pks nibs, 10½@ 9¼c; Oolong—1,129 pks Formosa, 32@12c.

FREIGHTS—On the berth for Europe are firm and tonnage for charter in limited request outside of cotton steamers, which command full rates. Engagements: To London, 2 loads grain, 1½d; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain, 1½d; to Rotterdam, 1 load grain, 5c; to Liverpool, 150 bxs bacon, 15s; 2,000 bxs Florida oranges, 35c per box, and 9-64d bid for rail cotton. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 30s, November; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 31s, December; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, 32s 6d, prompt; German steamer, general cargo, hence to Santander and Hamburg, berthed; German bark, (to arrive,) 40,000 cases petroleum, New-York to Java, 16¾c, nominal....Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) 40,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to Norway, on private terms; German bark, resin and spirits of turpentine, Savannah to Cork, for orders, 2s 6d and 3s 9d; bark, staves, Boston to Madeira, on private terms; bark, lumber, Portland to Buenos Ayres, $7; Rosario, $8; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Aux Cayes, $6.50 and port charges; schooner, 328 tons, general cargo, hence to Azua, $1,800, loaded and port charges; schooner, general cargo, hence to Calbarien, basis $4, for West Point, lumber; schooner, cottonseed meal, Galveston to Savannah, Charleston, or Philadelphia, $2.25 and loaded; schooner, oil, hence to Savannah, 20c per bbl.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The only bright spot that could be detected in to-day's wheat market succeeded the appearance of Bradstreet's report of the world's available stock. The document gave an increase of but 3,016,000 bushels, where 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels increase had been confidently looked for. The recovery that took place when these figures became known was only a mild one, and proved of short duration, prices soon selling below the point previously reached on large Baltic, Indian, and sundry port shipments of 5,072,000 bushels.

The supply of importing countries for the week, including American exports, were about 1,500,000 bushels in excess of requirements, and the trade could decipher no encouragement in this fact. Much surprise at the failure of the election results to sustain prices was expressed, but it was generally agreed that the other news was of more importance, and that the profits in sight were too alluring to holders to permit of taking risk on a matter of sentiment. English cables were firm, Liverpool showing an advance of ½@ 1d a bushel; but Berlin and Paris exhibited less strength and quoted declines. Receipts were large, Chicago having 201 cars and the Northwest for two days 1,212 cars. Withdrawals from store were 26,400 bushels, and exports of wheat and flour from the Atlantic seaboard amounted to 402,402 bushels.

December wheat opened at 54¾@54⅞c, declining to 53½c, and closing at 53⅝c, ⅜c under Monday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady at a decline of ¼c from Monday. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,213,309 bushels; shipments, 311,413 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 329,816 bushels; shipments, 204,023 bushels.

Corn—Outside business in corn was prominently absent to-day, thus throwing the market into the hands of local scalpers and room traders, who followed closely the lines designated by the action of wheat. Realizing by those classes of operators was the only feature, a weak feeling characterizing the changes in prices. Moderate covering purchases were made, which acted as a steadying influence at times. There was a lack of confidence in the transactions, and the close was quite at the bottom. Cables were firm, but reported foreign markets inactive. Receipts were 216 cars, and 38,617 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 16,250 bushels. May opened at 51¼c, sold at 51¼c, declined to 50⅝c, closing at 50¼c, ½@⅝c under Monday. Cash corn was weak and ½@½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 433,148 bushels; shipments, 104,659 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 100,192 bushels.

Oats—With everything else on the floor in a state of despondency, there was no hope for oats to-day. Neither was there anything like activity or interest. Prices fluctuated within a narrow limit and closed ¼c under Monday for May. The cash market was quiet and steady; no change in prices being noted. Receipts were 157 cars, and 42,800 bushels were taken from store.

Rye was dull and steady. The speculative market was inactive. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 47c. Receipts were 4 cars. No. 2 sold, by sample, at 48c, and No. 3 at 46c. November was at 48c, December, 48c; May, 51c. All quotations on futures were nominal.

Barley was steady. The holiday did not increase the offerings very largely. The demand was fairly up to the supply. Receipts were 120 cars, and 16,883 bushels were taken from store. Screenings sold at $15 per ton; No. 4 at 51½@ 53c; No. 3 sold at 52@54½c; No. 2 at 55@60c. Futures were not mentioned.

Provisions received no help from any direction. The hog market, both early and late, was weak and lower, and the course of grain was such as to give reference but little to the selling side. No pretension to activity was displayed, and no power of recovery could be seen. The close was 7½c under Monday for January pork, 5c lower for January lard, and 7½@10c lower for January ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and unchanged. At Liverpool a steady feeling ruled. Receipts and shipments were both large. Trading in cash product was light, buyers and sellers being apart in their views.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 42,000 head.

Freights were slow at 1c for grain to Buffalo. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	54	54⅛	53	53⅛
Dec.	54¾@54⅝	54⅝	53½	53⅝
May	59½@59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝@58¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
Dec.	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50½
May	51⅛	51¼	50⅜	50⅜@50½
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛@28⅛
May	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝@28¾
May	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜@32½
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$11.62½	$11.90	$11.60	$11.90
May	12.15	12.15	12.05	12.05
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.90	6.90	6.82½	6.85
May	7.02½	7.05	6.97½	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.00	6.02½	5.95	5.97½
May	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, with a little better disposition to buy; prices steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¼@58⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54¼@55¾c; No. 2 red, 57⅝c; sample, 53⅜c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 oats, 29¾c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, 55@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $11.87½@12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, 6.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.20@ $6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.88; standard crushed, $4.88 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	39,221	19,117
Wheat, bushels	142,241	28,387
Corn, bushels	216,000	133,814
Oats, bushels	277,182	168,549
Rye, bushels	6,550	6,563
Barley, bushels	144,250	61,117

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@20c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 17½@18c per dozen.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

BEEVES—Receipts, 110 cars, or 1,961 head: 41 cars for slaughterers direct, 14 cars for export, and 55 cars for the market. There was a scarcity of good cattle and no rangers or Texans; the trading was moderately active at the start, and on receipt of Chicago advices, became fairly brisk and a shade higher; rough butchers' stuff was not quotably higher, but went at strong Wednesday's prices; there was a higher export demand; poor to medium native steers sold at $3.25@$5.15 100 lb; oxen and stags at $1.50@ $4.60; bulls at $2.10@$2.65; cows at $1@$2.75, and by the head at $7@$40 each. City-dressed native sides firm at 9½@9¾c for Texas and ranges; native selling 9¼@7c. Cable advices from London and Liverpool quote refrigerated beef steady at 7@9c lb; American live cattle slow at 9@10¼c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Paris, 500 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company; and 498 quarters of beef for D. H. Sherman; on the Germanic, 400 quarters of beef and 400 quarters of dressed lambs for Eastmans Company. SALES—S. SANDERS—17 Ohio steers, 1,238 lb average, at $4.65 100 lb; 20 Maryland do, 1,271 lb, at $4.40; 19 Virginia do, 1,261 lb, at $8.90; 16 Indiana do, 1,335 lb, at $4.40; 19 do, 1,161 lb, at $4.25; 4 oxen, 1,517 lb, at $4.60; 6 do, 1,373 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,250 lb, at $3.20; 12 do, 1,258 lb, at $3; 12 do, 1,337 lb, at $2.90; 1

PUT UP TO BE KNOCKED DOWN

THE NEW CORONERS NOT LIKELY TO BE LONG IN OFFICE.

Dr. Emil W. Hoeber and William O'Meagher Rushed to Victory on One Ballot While with Another the Legislature Was Instructed to Prepare a Bill for the Abolition of Their Office—They Rejoice, However, in Reform Success.

Coroner-elect Dr. Emil W. Hoeber ceased opening letters and telegrams with congratulatory messages when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him yesterday at his home, 612 Lexington Avenue.

"Yes," he said, "it's over, and I'm glad of it. I was nearly worn out, and last night the reaction came. As you see, I am remembered by many, and I received a cable message from my brother, who is in Paris, and to whom I sent news of my success.

"As to the result; well, it's rather stronger, more glorious than I had right or reason to expect, and I am agreeably disappointed. Nothing was left undone to make the reform campaign a success, however. All parties, the Church, the press, were almost unanimous in rallying to the support of the candidates suggested by the Committee of Seventy.

"The victory is more splendid than any yet on record in the annals of municipal government, and it shows that the morals of the community have not been stunted by Tammany misrule.

"I ought to say that the Germans did very solid work after they made up their minds to come in and help along the cause of reform. The machine Republicans and the independents all did solid and honest work.

"I spent no money on this campaign, in the political sense of election expenses, was taxed by no organization, and would allow no organization to assess me, and my total of expense is not $250. What I spent was for postage, carriage hire, and incidentals.

"About the constitutional amendment abolishing the office of Coroner? This seems to be misunderstood by many. It simply empowers the Legislature to abolish this office. It will require legislation to do this. If there is such a law passed, it will be necessary to replace the Coroners by something else, and I suppose that the men acting as such will be recognized. The amendment does not immediately abolish the Coroners. But I am not worrying about this. I leave the subject to the wisdom of our State legislators.

"What's the use of putting me up and then knocking me down?" asked Coroner-elect William O'Meagher, laughingly.

"Here I am a conscientious Republican, voted for all the constitutional amendments, among them that abolishing the Coroners, and, like Dogberry, I may say: 'Write me down an ass.'

"Seriously, though, I rejoice in the success of the Republicans and their anti-Tammany allies, but do not rejoice at having been elected to office. Still, I suppose that with the abolition of the office of Coroner will come another system, that of Massachusetts perhaps. I dare say this will be done. Perhaps the new officials will be called Medical Examiners, and New-York may require five or six.

"The office of Coroner is neither pleasant nor a sinecure. It is an onerous one. People may laugh about 'crowner's quest,' but if properly administered the work of the Board of Coroners is serious and a barrier to crime.

"Whether I lose the office the people have given me or not, I will have the honor to stand up to my convictions as a Republican. The question goes to the Legislature, which will draft a bill to comply with the Constitutional amendment.

"I ought to praise all the anti-Tammany organizations for their fealty to the cause of reform. The Germans stood well by me, and I received their full vote.

"I anticipate no clash in the Coroner's office. I am familiar with the routine of it, as I was with Coroner Nugent when he was a Republican. He made a flip-flap over to Tammany, and they said I went with him, but I didn't. I'm no politician.

"As to the result, I anticipated something extraordinary, but did not expect such a clean sweep. Tammany Hall cannot be revived. It would damn any party to have anything to do with it now.

"I have not selected my deputy. He must be an American. I am, however, in the hands of the Mayor and the Committee of Seventy, and am pledged in honor to help Mr. Strong in his measures of reform and to aid him to give this city a non-partisan administration on a business plane and shall do my best to help him."

THE FREE LECTURE COURSE.

The Topics to be Discussed in the Various Public Schools.

The seventh season of the free lecture course, under the Board of Education, will begin this evening. The places of the lectures and the subjects follow:

Grammar School, Grove and Hudson Streets, "The Debt of the Nineteenth Century to Egypt," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Grammar School, 728 Fifth Street,, "The Amusements in Ancient Rome," Prof. Charles Knapp; Grammar School, Mulberry and Bayard Streets, "Italy; the Land and the People," Prof. Charles Sprague Smith; Grammar School, 206 East Forty-second Street, "Masterpieces of Art," H. T. Van Laer; Grammar School, 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, "New Things We Have Learned About Africa," Cyrus C. Adams.

Grammar School, 127 West Forty-fourth Street, "Life and Scenes in Siam," David B. Sickles; Grammar School, 2,436 Webster Avenue, "The World's Fair; No. 1, the Court of Honor," G. H. Payson; Grammar School, Seventieth Street and First Avenue, "An Evening in China," A. C. Maclay; Grammar School, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, "The Science of the Weather," E. B. Dunn; Grammar School, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, "Asiastic Manners and Customs," George Donaldson; Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, "Switzerland," H. E. Northrop; Cooper Union Hall, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Germany," James Bowie; Melrose Lyceum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, "Burns, and Scotland," Charles H. Govan.

The Saturday night lectures in Cooper Union will, this year, be a part of this course.

Graham's Twenty-five Mile Race.

A high wind made good time impossible in the twenty-five-mile handicap of the Kings County Wheelmen on election day. The race was the last of the series for the season promoted for the members of the club, and was decided over the Freeport-Merrick course, the start being made near Springfield, L. I. Seven riders competed, and all but one finished. W. H. Graham (5 minutes) finished first, and won, with his handicap, his time being 1:18:11. C. T. Earl (scratch) was second, in 1:15:28. The others finished in this order behind Earl; E. A. Laws, (5 minutes,) 1:25:32; C. J. Boehm, (6 minutes,) 1:25:16; E. F. Rau, (4 minutes,) 1:26:09; C. W. Young, (4 minutes,) 1:29:15. W. E. Kipp (6 minutes) did not finish.

The Reason of Their Being.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Most of the "authors' societies" in this country are designed to afford the said authors an opportunity to read their poems at one another.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Fifth Avenue Sale—Suggested Aids to Brokers and Agents.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold, for Joseph and David Steiner, the newly-constructed four-story building 136 Fifth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, 25 by 148, at $200,000.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday a committee was appointed, consisting of Douglas Robinson, Chairman, and J. Romaine Brown and Frank Yoran, to consider the feasibility of enlarging the scope of the Exchange, and the advantage and help it could give to brokers and agents among its members. One of the points which this committee has under consideration is a board of registered brokers and agents, which shall be bound by certain rules and regulations to be laid down by the Exchange, to facilitate real estate transactions. Another is the question of giving this board of registered brokers a room in the Exchange for its use, and for registration fee, letter boxes for the convenience of members, &c., and an attendant who will be there for the accommodation of the members. A third point is the enlargement of the scope of the information bureau, so that members of this board can obtain all necessary information regarding restrictions, &c., and other matters relating to property they have for sale without any additional expense to the Exchange. These and other matters looking to the advantage of brokers and agents who are now or may become members of the Exchange will come before the committee to be reported at the next meeting of the board.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold, for F. de P. Foster, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 49 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92, at $40,000. Mr. Foster bought the property eight years ago for $26,000. This is the last of the series of purchases made by Southack & Co. in the neighborhood which have caused so much gossip.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher has sold, for W. W. & C. M. Hall, the three-story dwelling 216 West Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 59 by 100, to Charles D. Tousey, at $29,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $2,500, to Moses Goldsmith, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. This lot was one of those in the Morton, Bliss & Co. tract, sold at auction in 1891.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 31 Greenwich Avenue, west side, between West Tenth and Charles Streets, 21 by 93.7 by 19.6 by 89.8, four-story brick building, with stores; 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, about 105 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling; 250 East Seventy-second Street, south side, between Third and Second Avenues, 16.8 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; 1,141 Madison Avenue and 88 East Eighty-fifth Street, forming southeast corner, 22.2 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with stores; and 1,137 and 1,139 Madison Avenue, two five-story brick and stone flats, 20 by 75 each.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2½ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5½ by 100, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $36,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 429 East Twelfth Street, north side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, 24.3 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement, with store, and four-story tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $11,120.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, east side of Macomb's Dam Road, 150 feet north of St. James Street, 385.5 by 226 by 385.5 by 225.9, two-story stone dwelling, and vacant lot. Due on judgment, $10,040; on prior mortgage, $4,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles M. Earle, referee, 56 Monroe Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 25.1 by 92.8 by 25 by 92.6, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,425.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Elliot Sandford, referee, 217 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,830. Also, 439 West Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement and similar one in rear. Due on judgment, $2,435.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 115 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 209.10⅝ feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.7½ by 100.8½, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $2,825; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

River Avenue, northwest corner of Bethners Lane, by Hadwin Houghton, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,500.

Minerva Place, west side, 115 feet south of Jerome Avenue, by J. B. Schufeldt of Bedford Park, one-story frame stable; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 225 feet east of Cypress Avenue, by George Pyres of Old Bethpage, two two-story and Thirty-third Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Honeywell Avenue, east side, 143 feet east of Samuel Street, by Arthur K. Butler of 1,100 Forest Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Van Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of Jerome Avenue, by F. P. & T. Dursle, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $6,800.

East Washington Place, north side, west side of Broadway, south side of Washington Place, and east side of Mercer Street, by Randolph Guggenheimer of 46 Wall Street, twelve-story brick building and stores; cost, $1,640,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Sauer, Gross & Heitner of 548 East Eighty-seventh Street, twelve five-story brick flats; cost, $264,000.

No. 83 John Street, alterations by John G. Floyd, four-story brick office building; cost, $2,000.

No. 642 Sixth Street, alterations by Conrad Reinhardt, four-story brick tenement; cost, $700.

Nos. 35 and 37 Rutgers Street, alterations by Leopold May to three-story and basement brick workshop; cost, $1,350.

Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Tenth Avenue, alterations by David Stevenson Brewing Company to three-story brick storage warehouse; cost, $2,500.

No. 328 West Forty-second Street, alterations by James P. Cahn to four-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

No. 111 East Eighty-fifth Street, alterations by Mrs. J. Haskell to frame storage shed; cost, $30.

No. 352 West Forty-third Street, alterations by Joseph Ratzer to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Ninetieth Street, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, alterations by Blinn Methodist Episcopal Memorial Church to two-story brick church; cost, $4,000.

No. 4 Forsyth Street, alterations by A. S. Ratkowsky to three-story and basement dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 109 Essex Street, alterations by Abraham P. Levy to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-second Street, alterations by M. E. Eldridge to six-story brick tenement and store; cost, $3,000.

No. 118 West Twenty-sixth Street, alterations by Ludwig Herring to four-story brick tenement; cost, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.

FORSYTH ST, s w corner of Broome St, 50x32; John Stemme and wife to Bernhard Hahn..... $51,000

BROOME ST, 309; Bernard Hahn to Mary A. Ringle..... 51,000

9TH AV, w s, 79 ft s of 34th St, 19.9x80; Helen V. Thompson to Mary A. Ulman... 1

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Anne E. Levy to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c., and trustee..... 10

50TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Albert Stake to Edward Judson.. 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 77th St, 50x102.2; William H. Gelshenen and wife to John T. Farley..... 76,000

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.5; Harry Chaffee to Armintha Merritt..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 68 ft e of 10th Av, 18.6x irregular; Robert C. Bacot and wife to Anne Brundey..... 20,000

51ST ST, s s, 202 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Alice Edelmuth to Susie Hartman..... 150

LEXINGTON AV, 882; Stephen H. Olin, referee, to Emanuel Schleisner..... 15,000

71ST ST, s s, 406 ft e of Amsterdam Av; wife to Hermine Beck..... 21,300

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 24.11x100.5; Robert C. Schnitzer to Elizabeth Schnitzer..... 5

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 24.11x100.5; Elizabeth J. Schnitzer to Bertha A. Haigh..... 100

3D AV, 1,831; Jonas Weil and others to Abraham Isaacs..... 28,000

3D AV, 1,831; Julius Dreyfus to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 35 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Edward Judson and wife to Albert Stoke, as property..... 1

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 11.10x irregular; Adrian H. Larkin and wife to Eva L. Pearson..... 8,000

97TH ST, s s, 311 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.8; Walter F. Crosby to Louise G. Crosby..... 15,000

142D ST, n s, 294.8 ft e of Boulevard, 19.8x99.11; Joseph Mandelbaum and wife to Caroline Solinger..... 1

187TH ST, n e corner of Wadsworth St, 100x irregular; Michael H. Cashman and wife to Elizabeth R. Carlin..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft s of St. Ann's Av; Emma Louisa Gawtry to Martin Tully.. 2,000

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Anna M. Yoldendorf..... 10

TINTON AV, e s, 321.11 ft n of Kelly (or 152d) St, 25x100; Tredwell Ketcham and wife to Edward G. Schultz and wife..... 5,400

TINTON AV, e s, 208.6 ft e of 152d St, 16.6x100.11; Emma Feeks to Mary A. Hill..... 1

PART OF LOTS 148 and 149, map of East Tremont, &c., 24th Ward; Alethea V. Hamilton to Catharine Holland..... 1

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n w s, 289 ft s w of Wicker Place, 50x50; the Marble Hill Real Estate Company to John F. Lucke..... 1,700

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNARD, John, and wife to Louis Marshall; 157 West 66th St, 1 year..... $4,000

BURGOYNE, Stephen H., and wife to Charles D. Steurer; Garden St, w s, 325 ft w of College Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BICKELHAUPT, William H., and wife to Magdalena Zeigler; 162d St, s w s, 140 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,000

BECK, Hermine, to William Abeles; 71st St, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

SAME to the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company; 71st St, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 1,500

CARLIN, Elizabeth R., to Charles Cashman; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 187th St, Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 188th St, and 188th St, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 20,500

DART, Agnes L., to George G. De Witt; 64th St, s s, 212.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,700

DRESLER, John H., and wife to Union Trust Company, New-York; 259 and 261 6th Av, 5 years..... 95,000

DEFENDORF, Wilson L., and another to Isabella Wilson; 652 Broadway, 3 years.. 5,000

FARLEY, John T., and wife to William H. Gelshenen; Columbus Av, s e corner of 77th St, 2 years..... 50,000

HUTCHINSON, Richard W., and wife to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, City of New-York; Lots 19 and 20, map of sixteen villa sites, Anthony estate, installments..... 500

HAHN, Bernard, and another; Forsyth St, s w corner of Broome St, 3 years..... 40,000

HUBER, Hugo F., to E. J. King; 3d Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 37th St, 3 years..... 3,000

JOHNSON, Frances A., and another to John W. Somarindyck; 81st St, n s, 297.2 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

JADSON, Edward, to Albert Stake; 50th St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years.. 2,000

KIRK, Mary E., and wife to Charles Boss; 85th St, s s, 400 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 500

KERCHNER, Henry O., and others to William H. De Soto; 62d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 9,100

KENT, Ellen A., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 40th St, s s, 371.8 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 5,500

LUCKE, John, and another to the Manhattan and Suburban Savings and Loan Association; Van Corlear Place, n s, 275 ft w of Wicker Place, installments.. 3,800

LOWY, Nathan, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Edgecombe Av, n e corner of 141st St, 1 year..... 12,000

LUCKE, John, and another to A. C. Egbert; Van Corlear Place, n s, 275 ft w of Wicker Place, 2 years..... 3,000

MOADINGER, William H., and wife to Ella Ebert and another, as guardians; s e s of Alexander Av, 250 ft n of 143d St, 4 years..... 4,000

McELHINNEY, Daniel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 29th St, Lot No. 423, May Cornelius Ray, 1 year..... 5,000

SAME to same; n s of 29th St, 70 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

PEARSON, Eva L., to Eli H. Larken, trustee; s s of 130th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SCHULTZ, Edward G., and another to Frederick Ketcham; e s of Tinton Av, 321.11 ft n of 152d St, installments.. 1,400

SCHLEISSNER, Emanuel, to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; 882 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 10,000

REITTMAN, Nathan, and wife to Solomon Frankel; w s of Willett St, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 2 years..... 1,550

TULLY, Martin, to Emma L. Gowtry; s s of 146th St, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 500

WHITE, Martha J., and another to Mary A. Whiting; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft e of 132d St, 3 years..... 2,000

HARNISCH, Frederick, and wife to Pauline Tafemer; w s of 1st Av, 76.8 ft s of 85th St, 6 years..... 12,000

KLENEN, Henry, to John A. Stewart and others; w s corner of 4th Av and 53d St, 1 year..... 2,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to F. M. Jencks; Boulevard, s w corner of 115th St, demand... 25,000

MALONE, Marion W., to Elizabeth O'Callahan; one-fifth part of estate of Patrick Malone, 2 years..... 3,000

SCHULTZ, Edward G., and another to Tredwell Ketcham; e s of Tinton Av, 321.11 ft n of 152d St, installments... 1,400

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON ST, s s, 160.11 ft w of Pike St, 25 ft front, 148; Lippe & Jacob Lunitz, owners and contractors; Abraham Hodowitz, claimant..... $818

SAME PROPERTY; same owners; Abraham Horowitz, contractor; Wolf Oltarsh, claimant..... 350

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft front; William H. Niebuhr, owner; John W. Hotaling and William H. Niebuhr, contractors; Henry G. Silleck, claimant..... 757

117TH ST, n s, 61 to 69 East, 152 ft front; J. J. Macdonald, owner and contractor; James O'Connell and Benjamin F. Hillery, claimants..... 313

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

LOANS
ON
New-York City
and Brooklyn
REAL ESTATE.
Without charge for examination of title and without unnecessary delay.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
has upwards of $70,000,000 now loaned on property in New-York City and vicinity.
With its fifty years' accumulation of abstracts of title, surveys, &c., this company is able to make immediate loans at least cost to borrower for disbursements and interest.
APPLY TO
W. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 Nassau St.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES,
WEST 88th St.,
between Central Park West and Columbus Av., Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 85th St.; 4-story, box stoop, hardwood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.
MIGHT EXCHANGE.
Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.

FOR SALE—Four modern houses on 94th St. and West End Av.; these houses are first-class in every particular and no reasonable offer will be refused; trade entertained; houses open for inspection; also lot of houses on 100th St. and West End Av., in course of erection; will be completed by Jan. 1, 1895; prices range from $20,000 up, according to size. Apply to C. G. JUDSON, 102 West 81st St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate at Auction.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the Estate of Caroline Bopp, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1894,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the New-York Real Estate Saleroom,
111 Broadway, New-York,
30 GOERCK ST.—The desirable five-story brick tenement, 4 rooms on a floor, all well rented.
LEXINGTON AV., 1,650 and 1,652, cor. 104th St., two 3-story and basement brick dwellings
Leasehold Premises, N. W. Corner HOUSTON ST. AND AVENUE B.
Lease expires 1906, with certain privileges as to renewal—subject to tenancies to May 1, 1895.
Map and further particulars of LOUIS COHEN, Esq., Attorney, 176 Broadway, or auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New-York.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN PARTITION.
RUSSELL HASTINGS, ESQ., REFEREE.
The five-story brick malt house, with plot of land,
NORTHWEST CORNER
48th STREET AND EAST RIVER,
TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE WATER AND BULKHEAD RIGHTS.
Maps, &c., at the office of STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Esqrs., plaintiff's attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, NOV. 15,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
245 WEST 76TH ST.
4-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with 2-story extension; size, 19x55x extension x102.2; decorated; hardwood finish; chandeliers, mirrors, and gas fixtures—sold.
Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

The "PEABODY,"
Nos. 102-104 Waverley Place.
Cheapest Apartments for the accommodations in the city.
Elegant, well lighted, ventilated, and handsomely-decorated apartments. Seven and eight rooms and bath, steam-heated, elevator, and hall boys.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Rents from $50 to $75 per month.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT
ON PREMISES,
OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS.
COR. OF 62D ST. AND PARK AV.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH AT REASONABLE RATES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
Offer some very choice investment properties for sale. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage, including builders' loans.
WARREN E. DENNIS,
Loan Department.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FULLY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone; perfect order; immediate possession; private family. OWNER, 158 West 46th St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWNSTONE DWELLing to let in excellent order; Madison Av., near the Cathedral; rent, $2,400.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—No charge for furniture, handsomely-furnished apartments in THE WASHINGTON, corner 7th Av. and 122d St.; 9 rooms and bath; plenty of light and air; elevator all night; steam heat, gas stove, range, expensive folding beds. VERY LOW RENT. Apply to TIM & CO., 58 West 34th St.

IN THE
"121 MADISON AVENUE"
Fire-proof building, a tenant desires to sublet his apartment, furnished, 9 rooms; all exposures.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

NO. 121 MADISON AVENUE.
AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
A tenant having a small two-story apartment desires to sublet to October, 1895, 8 rooms; bright and sunny; satisfactory terms.
110 WEST 40th ST.—The Wiesbaden, a very comfortable second-story apartment, to let; rent, $85; nine rooms and bath; to refined family of adults; location very desirable, and house in very home-like and carefully managed; also, fifth floor apartment of ten rooms and bath; rent, $70; can be seen at any time by the right kind of applicant. Janitor will show.
A.—THE SHERMAN—A.
NOS. 155 TO 161 WEST 48th ST.
Eight rooms and bath; decorated; cabinet finish; heat; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.
$45.—VERY DESIRABLE, SEVEN ROOMS; bath; steam heated; handsomely decorated; neighborhood unsurpassed. 19 West 84th St.
TO RENT—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LEASE.
ENTIRE FIVE LOFTS,
Together or separate, in the modern building
Cor. Great Jones St. and Lafayette Pl.
SIZE, 82X98.
Steam heat, elevators, &c.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. RITCHIE, plff., against JAMES S. COCHRAN and JOHN COCHRAN, defts.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., September 25th, 1894.
JAMES P. NIEMANN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 23 Park Row, N. Y. City.

To James S. Cochran and John Cochran, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 11th day of October, 1894, and filed on that day, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the County House, in the City of New-York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 26th day of September, 1894.—Dated N. Y. October 11th, 1894.
JAMES P. NIEMANN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post Office and office address, No. 23 Park Row, N. Y. City. o25-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, County of New-York.—TADAMASA HAYASHI, plaintiff, vs. OTTA FUKUSHIMA, doing business as "Japanese Trading Company," defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New-York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1894.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 115 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Mary E. Bixby: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23rd day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated, October 23, 1894.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff,
115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
o25-1aw6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMILY L. WIGGINS, plaintiff, against FRANCIS M. BIXBY and MARY E. BIXBY, defendants.—Action No. 2.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1894.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 115 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Mary E. Bixby: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23rd day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated, October 23, 1894.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff,
115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
o25-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—WILLOUGHBY WESTON, as trustee under the last will and testament of William G. Breese, deceased, plaintiff, against CORNELIA P. GOODRICH, Sarah E. Morse, Samuel Livingston Breese, William Morrison Breese, Alida L. Ramsey, Sarah Lansing Stout, a lunatic; Francis B. Davis, as committee of the person and estate of Sarah Lansing Stout, a lunatic; Arthur Breese Proal, Arthur Breese Davis, Augustus G. Davis, Francis B. Davis, Susan L. Smith, Mary S. Montgomery, James Lawrence Breese, Eloise Lawrence Breese, Livingston Lansing, Watts Sherman Lansing, Charles M. Lansing, Janet Lansing McVickar, Williams Lansing, Gerrett Bleecker Lansing, Stuart Antill Lansing, Henry White Lansing, Arthur Lansing, Bleecker Lansing Morse, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, Susan Lind Perry, Catharine O. L. Burnett, Charles A. Sands, Jennie N. Griswold, George P. Griswold, Catharine L. Deatherage, Eloise Morrison Breese, Phillips Phoenix Breese, (also known as James Buchanan Breese,) Edward Yard Breese, (the last three defendants named being infants;) Julia Stout, Mary Stout, Stanley W. Dexter, Henry S. Dexter, Annie B. Dexter, Eloise Lawrence Breese, William Lawrence Breese, Ann Parsons Breese, (the last three named defendants being infants under the age of fourteen years;) Francis B. Davis, as administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Livingston Breese, deceased; Samuel F. B. Morse and Bleecker L. Morse, as executors of the last will and testament of Mariette A. Morse, deceased; Charles A. Sands, as administrator with the will annexed of Elizabeth B. Sands, deceased; James E. Montgomery, Susan L. Smith and Stanley W. Dexter, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Sarah Ann Walker, deceased; Francis B. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Davenport Davis, deceased; Arthur B. Davis, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and rights of Susan Stout Proal, deceased; Eliza Morrison Breese, executrix of the last will and testament of Sidney Breese, deceased; Augusta Breese, Eliza Morrison Breese, Ashbel P. Fitch, as Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; Lloyd Livingston Sands, Elizabeth Breese Sands, Kate Gordon Sands, C. O. Lansing, Karl Herrick Lansing, Mary Ormsby Breese, Josephine Yard Breese, Charles L. Breese, Arthur Breese, Mary W. Dietzel, Walter M. Breese, Sidney S. Breese, Caroline S. Breese, Sidney Breese McClurkin, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the property held in trust by the plaintiff pursuant to the terms of the last will and testament of William G. Breese, deceased; such unknown persons being herein described as the wives, widows, husbands, next of kin, devisees, legatees, grantees, assignees, executors, and administrators, respectively, of J. Salisbury Breese, Sarah Ann Walker, Catherine Walker Griswold, Mary Davenport Davis, Elizabeth B. Sands, Susan Stout Proal, Sarah B. Lansing Platt, Sidney Breese, Samuel Livingston Breese, and all brothers, sisters, half-brothers, or half-sisters of William G. Breese, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, the names of all of said unknown persons being unknown to the plaintiff, except as above set forth; and all persons having or claiming any interest in the property held in trust by the plaintiff, as aforesaid, who are described in the last will and testament of William G. Breese, deceased, recorded in the office of the Surrogate of New-York County on the second day of July, 1861, as "my relatives who would be entitled to my personal property under the Statute of Distributions of the State of New-York, in case of my dying intestate without leaving a widow or any child or any representative of a child"; and the executors, administrators, next of kin, legatees, devisees, assignees, wives, widows, and husbands, if any, of such relatives, all of whose names, except as hereinbefore set forth, are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.—Complaint filed.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 4, 1894.
DILL, CHANDLER & SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

Notice.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: The object of this action is to obtain a construction of the will of William G. Breese, deceased, and the final judicial settlement of the accounts of the plaintiff as trustee thereunder. The property affected by this action is a fund of $50,000. A personal claim is not made against any defendant.—Dated September 4, 1894.
DILL, CHANDLER & SEYMOUR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
27 Pine St., New-York City.

Notice.—To Livingston Lansing, Watts Sherman Lansing, Bleecker Lansing Morse, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, Jennie N. Griswold, George P. Griswold, Catherine L. Deatherage, Eloise Morrison Breese, Edward Yard Breese, Ph